Middlebury

COLLEGE NEWS LETTER SUMMER 1971

Around the Hill

What They're Reading

Thinking to learn what books Middlebury students have been buying this term, we looked up Carl Peabody, manager of the College Store, to get the sales figures on *Love Story, The Greening of America,* and other top titles.

Carl had no hard figures—midway between inventories—but after talking with the staff came up with a fairly reliable list of the best-selling dozen. It's a mixture of ecology, sex, child psychology, drugs, Vietnam, and Negro writings.

Paul Ehrlich's *The Population Bomb* was a leader throughout 1970 but sales of all ecology titles have faded this year. David Reuben's *Everything you've always wanted to know about sex* etc.—was a prominent seller this spring, as was a marijuana-user's handbook, *The Child's Garden of Grass* by Margolis and Cloreens. There was steady demand for two John Holt titles, *How Children Fail* and its sequel *How Children Learn.* And for sociologists of the Middlebury scene we pass along the bookstore's report that "all D. H. Lawrence paperbacks continue to move well year after year."

Burchett's *The Second Indo-China War,* Kahin & Lewis's *The United States in Vietnam,* Zinn's *Vietnam: the Logic of Withdrawal,* and similar paperbacks on the Southeast-Asia military impasse have sold well all year. And finally, demand for Negro fiction and poetry is growing, led by LeRoi Jones' *Black Magic Poetry,* H. R. Brown's *Die Nigger Die,* and *From the Roots: Short Stories by Black Americans,* edited by C. L. James.

Erich Segal and Charles Reich? *The Greening of America,* Yale's gift to the counterculture, was out only in hard cover during the spring, so the College Store didn't carry it and they report no requests for it. *Love Story,* Eli's gift to the women's clubs, was assigned in the basic Lit course, ED101—Interpretation of Literature, the only course in the entire curriculum now required of freshmen; the beanie class thus bought copies and there may have been some pass-along readership, but little subsequent interest was registered at the campus store and in May a dozen copies were being remaindered on the discount table.

Meanwhile, downtown at the Vermont Book Shop, students *were* inquiring for *Greening* and also buying *Love Story.* Their other titles moving well with students were *The Bell Jar* by the late Sylvia Plath, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* by Dee Brown, and Alvin Toffler's *Future Shock.*

May Flowers

On May 30th—the earliest Commencement in the history of the College—Middlebury awarded 330 bachelor of arts degrees, eight Master's degrees, and four LLDs. Seven seniors were graduated *summa cum laude;* 20 *magna cum laude,* and 48 *cum laude*—a total of 22.7% of the senior class. Departmental Honors went to 86 seniors: 12 received Highest Honors in their majors, another 24 received High Honors, and 50 earned Honors. Appointments to Phi Beta Kappa totalled 42—a new record.

Fourteen seniors were commissioned in the Army Reserve and one in the Regular Army.

Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were awarded to Fred Lang '17, Glenn Leggett '40, E. Carroll Stollenwerck, and Andrew Brimmer. Fred Lang, a Middlebury trustee for 30 years, headed its finance committee for many years and served as Treasurer of the College from 1952 until 1964. In 1919 after service as a Navy pilot, Mr. Lang began 40 years in Wall Street, during the last 30 of which he directed his own bond firm, F. P. Lang & Co. Retiring from the Street in 1959, he gave increased attention to the Maplewood (N.J.) Bank & Trust Co., which he had served as a director since 1936; in 1965 he became board chairman and chief executive of the bank. In memory of his son (killed in France, 1944), Mr. Lang gave the Fred P. Lang, Jr. Memorial Field to Middlebury in 1951. Present for Mr. Lang's recognition at Commencement were his daughter, Janet Louise Krumm '41, and granddaughter Nancy Ann Krumm '71, who graduated *cum laude* and with Highest Honors in music.

Glenn Leggett '40, president of Grinnell College (Iowa), took his doctorate at Ohio State and taught English at MIT, Ohio State, and University of Washington. In 1958 he was tapped for administrative responsibilities at Washington: first as special assistant to the president, then vice-provost and provost of the university. In 1965 he was named president of Grinnell.

E. Carroll Stollenwerck, vice chairman of the board at Laird, Inc. has given remarkable service and support to the education of underprivileged New York youngsters. He has personally given full scholarships to seven Middlebury alumni and at least four St. Lawrence graduates, and through

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Middlebury
COLLEGE NEWS LETTER

VOL. 45, NO. 4
SUMMER 1971

EDITOR: Gregor Hileman. EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD: Jack Bates '42, Walter Brooker '37; Paul Cubeta, George Huban, Paula Jeffries '45, David Littlefield, Howard Munford '34, Dennis O'Brien, Gordon Perine '49, Kimberly Sparks, A. Richard Turner.

The Middlebury College News Letter is published quarterly in Autumn, Winter, Spring, and Summer by Middlebury College. Editorial office is room 42, Old Chapel, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second-class postage paid at Middlebury, Vt.

The Middlebury College News Letter is mailed without charge to all alumni. A parents edition, without alumni news, is mailed without charge to all parents of students and recent graduates. Every alumnus is asked to inform the Alumni Office of his change of address and of any news concerning himself or another alumnus.

deans from New Haven to Winooski with an agonizing ethical choice: to observe the letter of the law and watch a succession of young lives ended or ruined while driving home after a couple drinks too many across the state line, or in violation of the law to permit students to drink beer or wine in the safer (and more congenial) atmosphere of a college taproom?

The law's anachronism has seemed particularly ironic in recent years when college students, most of whom probably enjoy a pre-dinner cocktail with their parents at home, have not been allowed even a glass of beer while away at school.

Although New York and Louisiana have had a legal drinking age of 18, Vermont is reported to be the first state to give 18-year-olds the full rights (and duties) of adult citizenship—including both the right to vote in all elections and to purchase drinks, and the duties of jury service and paying poll taxes. (They've previously been liable for income taxes.)

Last year at Middlebury an all-campus student club fixed up a cellar room in Cook Hall, one of the three new student-societies buildings, as a taproom. For a term fee of $10 per member, students could enjoy a couple of beers or a glass of wine in congenial surroundings on any evening of the week. The walls were surfaced with well-weathered barn boards (what else?), and the small round tables were of barn boards well-varnished. A large picture window behind the marble-topped bar looked out upon a maple-fringed, woodsy scene, while an inevitable juke box guaranteed that no one lapsed into any blue funks or brown studies. Students reported that while the club was available for socializing, drug usage in the dorms was substantially reduced.

After several months' operation, the state liquor board ruled that the club's taproom was not legal, so it was closed.

Now that 18-year-olds can legally drink in Vermont, will the College reopen the taproom? The deans have discussed the matter with the trustees, who have reached no decision as of late May. We gather that if the taproom reopens this fall, as is likely, it will again operate as a student club.

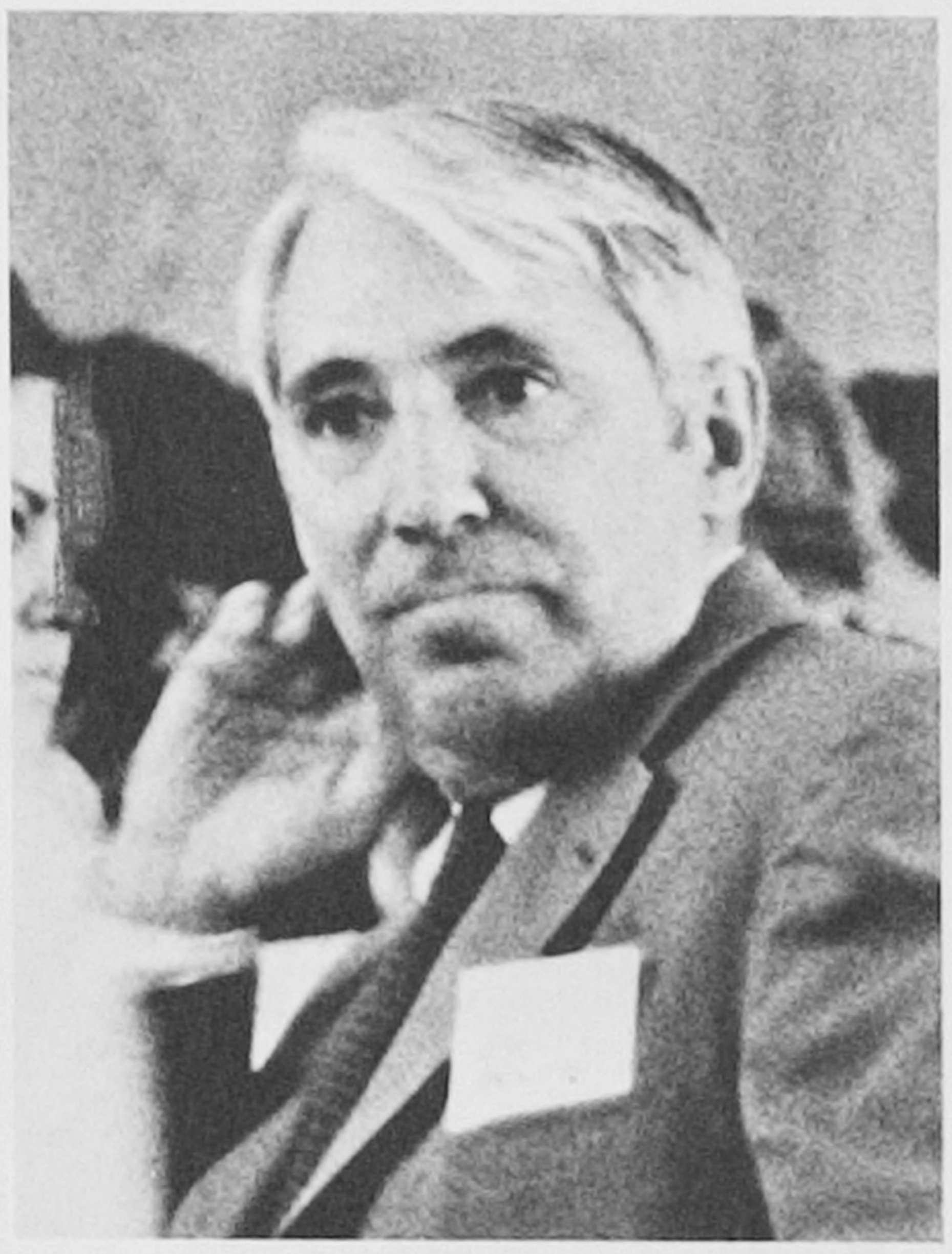
To Stand and Be Counted

On the Friday before the May 1st weekend, President Armstrong, with Deans Dennis O'Brien and A. Richard Turner, five members of the Faculty, and five students, went to Washington and talked with each of the three Vermonters in Congress, Senators Aiken and Prouty and Representative Stafford '35.

To the Faculty and students of the College earlier in that week, Dr. Armstrong had stated in announcing his trip that he was going "to discuss the Vietnam war and to make my own personal representation that this war should be terminated. I wish to make it very clear that I travel as a private citizen, and not in any fashion as the official spokesman of Middlebury College. I believe deeply that institutionally, colleges and universities should maintain political neutrality—for if they do not, they can hardly remain open to free discussion which is their life blood. At the same time, for college officials to remain silent, not to accept their responsibility as citizens or to suppress their personal moral commitments, offers a curious and unacceptable image for a liberal arts college which cherishes the goal of fostering informed citizenship and moral insight. If faculty and administrators refuse by personal example to act as citizens and moral men, then they can hardly hope to convince the young that these roles are to be taken seriously.

"In going to Washington on April 30, I do not endorse the campaign of civil disobedience which has been advocated for the period from May 1 to May 5 nor, more locally, do I support the 'People's Peace Treaty.'

"Finally, I feel it even more important to go on April 30 independently and without any sponsorship but my own because I do not support either the disruptive tactics or the 'cultural revolution' which have been grafted onto the protests. The issue of the war is too important to all citizens to permit it to be captured by a group which may be rapidly discredited in the eyes of the public. In my judgment, the Congress and the nation must realize that peace in Indo-China is not the concern of noisy or disruptive figures at the fringe of our national life, but is a central concern of a great many Americans like myself who feel that normal methods of political persuasion are still viable."



Commenting later on the Washington discussions, Dr. Armstrong said, "It was well worth doing. We got a serious hearing by each Congressman we visited. They too were already struggling with the issues we placed before them. I didn't expect that by our words we would *change* their immediate views or plans of action. Moral issues for the man in authority aren't—and can't be—as simple and clear-cut as they sometimes seem to those who do not have to face conflicting moral values and the host of pragmatic problems that surround every public issue.

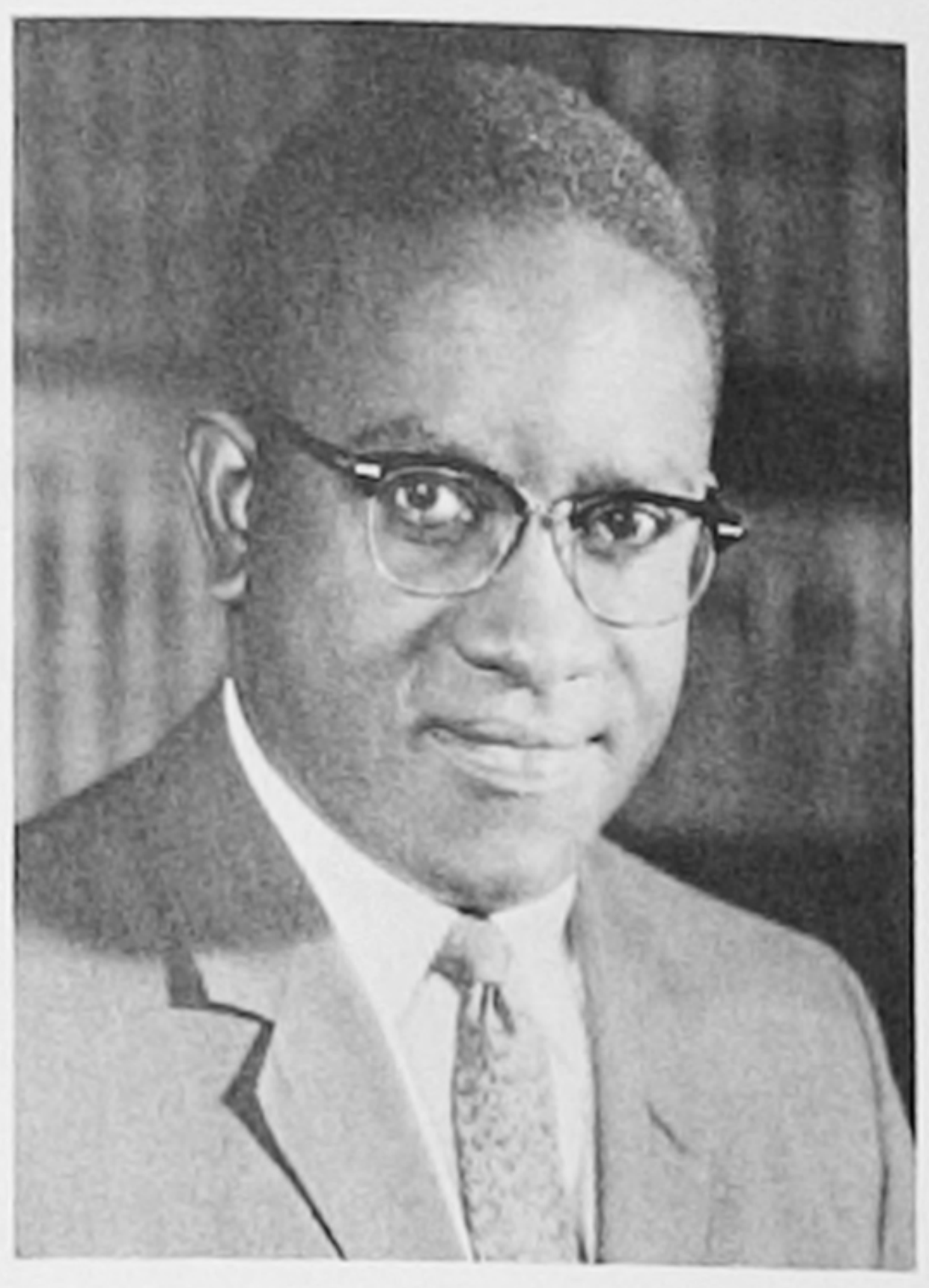
"But it was a valuable learning experience for me. Moreover, I'm now persuaded that leaders of educational institutions can no longer wear the cloak of neutrality on major public issues. They should stand as individuals and be counted."

Willard Rouse
TRUSTEE

Fred Lang
LLD

Glenn Leggett
LLD

E. C. Stollenwerck
LLD



Andrew Brimmer
LLD

his support of Sponsors for Educational Opportunity (Mike Osheowitz '59, founder and president), Mr. Stollenwerck has been assisting six more students to attend Middlebury. (For a completer picture of this man's public service, see Gerry Noonan's letter, page 47.)

Andrew Brimmer, who gave the Commencement address, has been a governor of the Federal Reserve System since 1966. After receiving his BA and MA in economics at the University of Washington, Mr. Brimmer studied for a year in New Delhi and Bombay, on a Fulbright, before beginning doctoral work in economics at Harvard. He was an economist with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for three years, during which he was awarded his PhD from Harvard (1957). Mr. Brimmer then taught at Michigan State for three years and for another two years at the Wharton School (University of Pennsylvania) before being named to an economic policy review post in the Dept. of Commerce in 1963. In early '65, the President appointed Mr. Brimmer assistant secretary for economic affairs in Commerce, and the following year his nomination to the Federal Reserve Board was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Willard G. Rouse, Middlebury parent (Roth Tall '65 and Katherine Rouse '69) and executive vice president of the Rouse Company (Columbia, Md.), was elected a trustee of the College in May. Mr. Rouse's company has been widely acclaimed for its design, development, and construction of Columbia, Maryland—probably the most completely successful of the nation's "new towns." Mr. Rouse's term on the Board of Trustees runs from 1971 to 1976.

Four newly elected alumni trustees also joined the Board this summer. John M. Kirk '39 and Charlotte P. Hickcox '45 were elected by Alumni-Association mailed ballot to four-year terms on the Board. Eugene Oliver '70 was elected by members of the classes of 1969 through '72 to a two-year term, and Karla Baehr '70 was elected to a one-year term. Gene worked this past year as assistant with the New York City Housing Authority followed by three months at Ft. Bliss, Texas, and will enter Fordham Law School in September. Karla has been teaching social studies in the Methuen (Mass.) public schools.

New Faculty Chairmen

The President has announced the appointment of Henry Prickitt, Professor of English, as chairman of the Humanities division, Robert Baker, Professor of Russian, as acting chairman of the Foreign Languages Division, and these new departmental chairmen: Classics—A. R. Turner, chairman pro tem; Economics—John Craven; English and Drama—David Littlefield; History—Nicholas Clifford; and Spanish and Italian—Roger Peel.

Continuing chairmen of the other two divisions are Natural Sciences —Grant Harnest, and Social Sciences —William Catton.

Back again and better than ever

The Middlebury College Choir sang six concerts in as many days during Easter recess, returning home for a packed-house Sunday evening concert at Mead Chapel that had the campus buzzing for a week afterward.

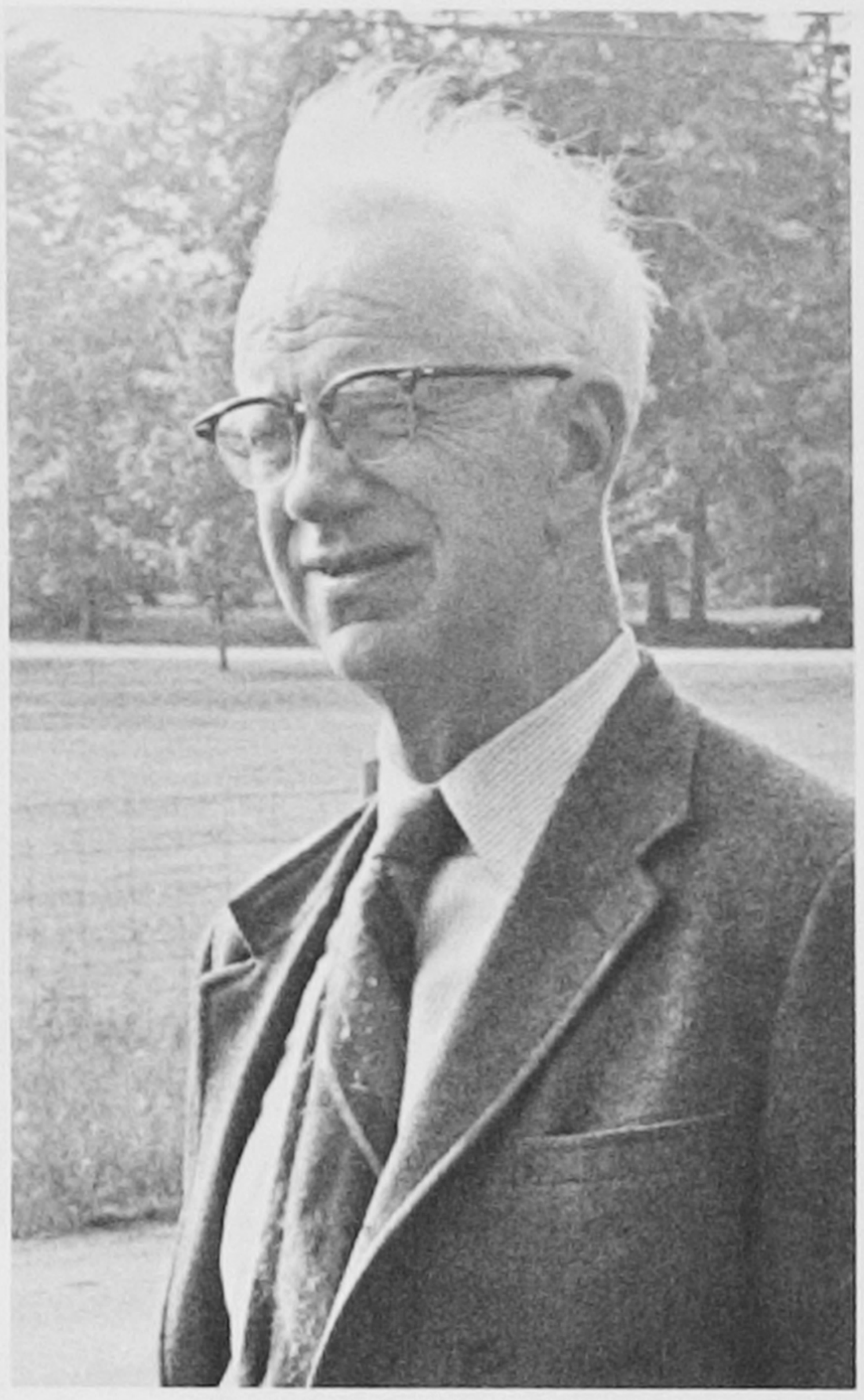
That concert has now been issued on a new LP, *Middlebury College Choir in Concert, Volume II.* Copies can be mail-ordered for $4.25 postage paid, by addressing the Business Manager, Middlebury College Choir, Johnson Building, at the College. (A few copies of Volume I, published last year, are also available and at the same price.) In this year's tour the choir sang at Union College; St. Thomas Church in New York; Summit, N.J.; Lawrenceville Academy; Wilmington, Delaware; and Washington, D.C. Your correspondent heard the Mead Chapel concert and the tape and wholeheartedly commends this record to all choral enthusiasts.

Skoal

Early this spring the Vermont legislature lowered the legal drinking age from 21 to 18 years, ending a discrepancy with the New York state law that has occasioned a lot of heartache for parents of students killed or maimed on New England highways in the early morning hours.

For years New York's legal drinking age has been three years lower than in the three adjoining New England states. This has faced college

John T. Andrews,
nearing retirement,
discusses



The Twin Roles of Philosophy

Clarification of Discourse *and* a Vision of the Whole

When we learned that Professor Andrews, after teaching philosophy for 35 years at Middlebury, was to retire this summer, we thought many of his former students would enjoy hearing from him, again, if only by report in these pages. So we talked with him this spring in his office in Munroe, which looks northward to the Chateau, and asked about his retirement plans:

Prof. Andrews:
This summer, as usual, we will be on the Maine coast—Boothbay Harbor. We expect to stay there through September. Then in October we plan to travel west. There is a lot of the country we haven't seen, and it's high time. We should be back in Middlebury for the winter months. Then in the spring, if the dollar has retained some purchasing power abroad, we'll go to Europe.

Q: Will you continue living in Middlebury?

A: Oh sure. We hope to stay right where we are, on South Street, in the "Cady House"—where we've lived for 19 years. There are a number of things I want to work at, now that I'll have more time. On the campus the locus of my activity will shift from the classrooms of Munroe to the Library.

Q: When you came to Middlebury, who was teaching in the Philosophy department?

A: Professor Vernon C. Harrington, known to everyone as "Gramp." One couldn't forget him. He was a teacher the likes of which we don't see any more. He was a stalwart man, something of a Stoic—but very kind and considerate in his dealings with both students and colleagues. He was an inspiration to many students at Middlebury over many years. "Gramp" *was* the Philosophy department. I came here in the fall of 1936 to take his place while he was away on sabbatical leave. But his health was beginning to fail. So when he returned the following year, I stayed on to give him some help . . . I've been here ever since.

Q: After Professor Harrington retired, were *you* the Philosophy department for a few years?

A: No. By that time we had an additional man in the department . . . Hillis Kaiser. He left in 1945 to go to Bennington. Later on he went to Rutgers. He died a few years ago. There have been quite a few people in the department, since then, who've come and gone.

Q: During the thirty-five years that you've taught, here, has there been any increase or any diminution

President Armstrong was awarded the Taft School's Alumni Citation of Merit at the school's annual Alumni Day in May. The award goes each year to the Taft graduate or friend who best exemplifies Taft's motto—"Not to be served, but to serve." Dr. Armstrong is a member of Taft's Class of '37.

THE TAFT SCHOOL · WATERTOWN · CONNECTICUT
NON UT SIBI MINISTRETUR, SED UT MINISTRET

The document accompanying the medal concluded, "*Scientia et virtus*—this is Middlebury's motto. Knowledge is indeed your strength, but compassion and love are your greatest virtues. Your total life has fulfilled Taft's creed of service to others, but today your school recognizes above all your dynamic spirit, and confers on you this Citation of Merit."

The Last Kaleidoscope?

The canary-yellow Kaleidoscope distributed this spring may be the last of the 75 Kaleidoscopes published at this College since 1873. For many years the yearbook has been financed from the student activities fees paid by every student and a copy presented to each undergraduate. In recent years the Kaleidoscope's $10,000 cost has been the largest single item in the student activities budget, and to student representatives on the College Council who make the allocations, the yearbook of late hasn't seemed worth it. For 1971-72 no funds have been allocated for a Kaleidoscope.

Since about 1965, the Kaleidoscope has become increasingly a picture book and less and less a record book of the campus year: the "photo album" section of the Kaleidoscope grew from 22% in 1965 to 79% in 1970, and in the past three issues any pretense that this was a year's record book has been dropped completely. The last Kaleidoscope that presented the traditional panoply of senior's pictures, honorary societies, fraternities, athletics, student activities, and faculty was 1968's; in 1969 all was dropped except senior and faculty photos, and in the following year even the faculty evaporated, leaving head shots of the senior class surrounded by 135 pages of photographer's salon.

Someone else's personal photo album, at $6.66 a copy, just isn't a popular idea, apparently. And to make a usable record of the year some text is clearly needed; photos are not enough.

The first Kaleidoscope was published by the Class of 1874. In 1886 the junior class ('87) took over the honors and it remained a junior-class production until 1953. After that it became a distinct "student activity" with staff members eligible from any class.

The Dean of the College has suggested a self-sustaining Kaleidoscope, produced at a lower price and sold to undergraduates. Something printed on a less expensive paper and spiral-bound, perhaps. A commercial opportunity for some free-enterprising students. But for the near future the 98-year-old Kaleidoscope has entered a spore stage—awaiting resurrection in a more congenial time.

Over the Top

It was another "very good year" for Annual Giving to Middlebury. For the first time, all alumni were organized for a personal solicitation of every member of every class by a classmate "team leader". (Last year only the reunioning classes were so organized.) Some 800 of these team leaders canvassed the entire alumni body with letters in February and April, each team leader writing, on the average, to 17 members of his class. Each team leader has volunteered to serve for two years, after which he passes his pen to a classmate.

At mid-June, with two weeks to go, several of last year's new records had again been surpassed. The fund stood at $306,485 (102% of goal) including 703 Leadership gifts totalling $210,019. The number of Middlebury alumni who gave was 4,457 (119 more than at the same date last year), while the number of parent donors increased by 135, to 705. Average alumnus gift was $38.60; average parent gift was $105.28. Alumni participation stood at 37%; parent participation was 18%. Although more gifts were received from every category of donor (alumni, advanced-degree alumni, parents, friends, and corporations and foundations), dollar totals from friends and from corporations and foundations were down 38% and 9%, respectively. The complete and final record will appear in the donor roll this fall.

Last year's effort by alumni and parents placed Middlebury in the finals of a U.S. Steel competition for "most improved performance" in annual giving to a college or university. Winning schools—to be announced July 20th—receive added donations of $1,000 to $4,000.

Addenda Academia

If parents wish to mark their Middlebury calendars, here are some additional dates for the fall academic schedule: Monday A.M., Sept 13—Fall classes begin. Saturday noon, Nov. 20—Thanksgiving recess begins; to end on Monday A.M., Nov. 29.

Final exams start on Dec. 13 and end on Dec. 17, when Christmas recess begins. Winter Term begins Wed. A.M., Jan. 5.

In 1936 John Andrews, devoted son of Amherst, came to Middlebury as an assistant professor of philosophy by way of Harvard, where he had done his graduate work, and Beloit College, where he had done his first teaching. For over thirty years John, through the many permutations and combinations in the Department of Philosophy, has been a steady source of continuity. The several philosophers who have come and gone in that department would surely agree with the judgment of a long-time colleague who testifies that "As a department chairman he practiced the democracy which he preached in his ceaseless concern for Faculty rights. The department was run by consensus, not dictate. His concern was for the interests and welfare of students and staff alike. There was never any intramural bad feeling, only mutual respect and liking. In this I think I, and other past philosophy faculty, have been singularly fortunate.

"For years John taught a course in Kant. This, of course, was not by accident. Underneath the humor, gaiety, and enjoyment of the good things of life lies a moral strength, Kantian in nature, holding to certain modes of behavior for himself which, yet, he would never dream of imposing on others. But there's nothing grim about this, and there is the other side—of enjoyment of friends, good conversation, love of music, and the better pleasures—all of which Kant too is said to have had, though one would never guess it from his writings."

What stands out for me in my years of association with John as a friend and colleague is his continuous deep concern for the prerogatives of the Faculty. This has frequently put him in opposition to the Administration until on occasion he must have seemed, like Socrates, "the gadfly of the state." But it has always been a loyal opposition based upon principle and governed by his abiding concern for the welfare of this College—as we saw demonstrated by his forceful and lucid remarks to this body a few weeks ago.

During the upheavals in the period right after the War when the College was deeply divided, John came close, it seemed to me, to being the Faculty's indispensable man. As president of the local chapter of the AAUP and tireless champion of liberal practices, he organized opinion and planned procedures. He spoke forthrightly in faculty meeting, offered carefully reasoned and convincingly documented reports, and, the circumstances being what they were at that time, carried the fight directly to the Trustees. Much of the credit for the existence and the present form of the Faculty Council, for the Educational Policy Committee being a committee of the Faculty, and the Committee on Conference being an active committee must go to John Andrews.

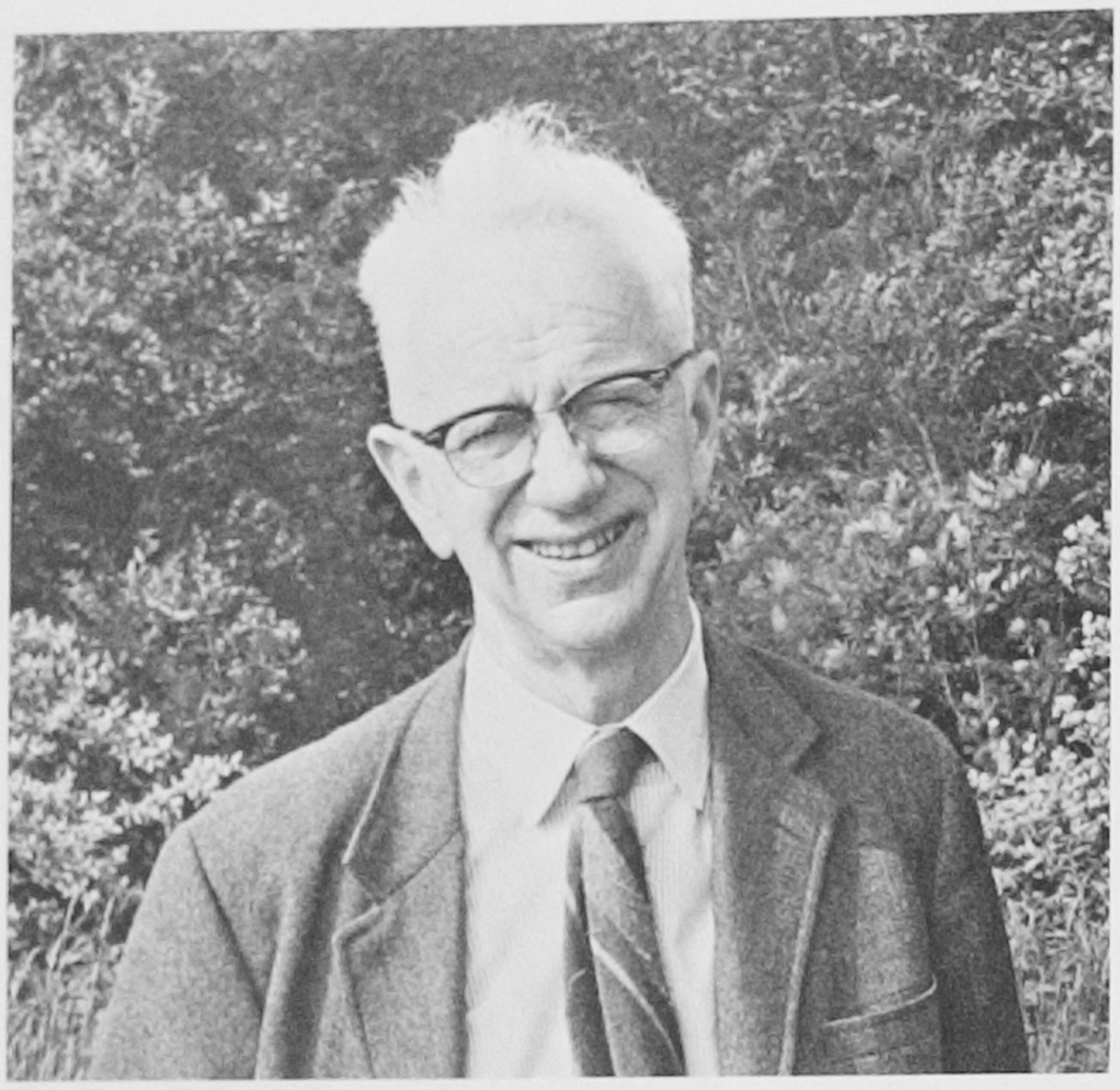
It is said of Socrates that "he wrote no books. He set up no regular school of philosophy. He simply lived constantly in public, frequenting the gymnasia and the market-place." John's activities have likewise taken him in these directions. His quiet tactful concern for others as persons and for their welfare has been felt in the town as well as in the College. When, a few years ago, a young doctor in the community was denied the use of the local hospital without, it seemed to many, a fair hearing, John's advocacy of due process resulted in John's being elected to the Board of Trustees of Porter Hospital, where he still serves.

"To be a philosopher," said Thoreau, "is not merely to have subtle thoughts . . . but so to love wisdom as to live according to its dictates, a life of simplicity, independence, magnanimity, and trust." His presence will be missed by this Faculty.

Minute read by Prof. Howard Munford at the Faculty meeting of May 3, 1971.

to understand what the philosophic mind is up to. Bear in mind that there are two poles to the philosophic enterprise. One of these is the *critical.* Here the function of philosophy is to analyze, criticize, and clarify ideas. This function is frankly destructive—destructive of confused modes of thinking—and a lot of confused thinking goes on! There are some who hold that this is the only function of philosophy. The late Morris Cohen once observed that when Hercules was called upon to clean out the Augean stables he was not expected to put anything into them or to rebuild them, this was a job for someone else.

However, I myself believe also in the other pole, which can be called the *metaphysical.* Here the concern is to put the pieces together and get them in perspective; to develop adequate categories for understanding and for relating the different dimensions of experience—in short, to achieve a "vision of the whole." This is where metaphysics comes in. The 19th century was an age of metaphysics and ideology; it was the age which produced the great systematic philosophers. It was centered in Germany and then spread to England



in students' interest in philosophical questions? Have there been any obvious trends?

A: No, not really. Remember that philosophy is not a "popular" subject. It deals in abstractions. There are many who lack the talent for it, or the temperament, or both. And as soon as you try to popularize philosophy to any extent it becomes suspect. When I came to Middlebury the total college enrollment was around 700, and in my first year there was just one student majoring in philosophy. Today the College has more than doubled in size and the Philosophy staff has increased to 3½ men, but the number of senior majors averages six or seven a year. Perhaps we should have a few more, but large numbers of majors should not be expected in this field.

However, the impact of Existentialism in this country in the late '50s and '60s has had a noticeable effect. Existentialism began more as a literary movement, but it has certainly increased student interest in philosophical questions, particularly in the ethical and religious domains. And it has forced academic philosophers to reexamine what they were doing in the classroom. This has occurred at Middlebury as well as elsewhere, and I think it has been a very good thing.

Q: What about the content of philosophy courses, today? If the insights of the great thinkers of the past are valid for us today, you might expect the philosophical curriculum to remain fixed. But on the other hand some students, today, seem to believe that the past has nothing to teach—it's irrelevant to today's problems.

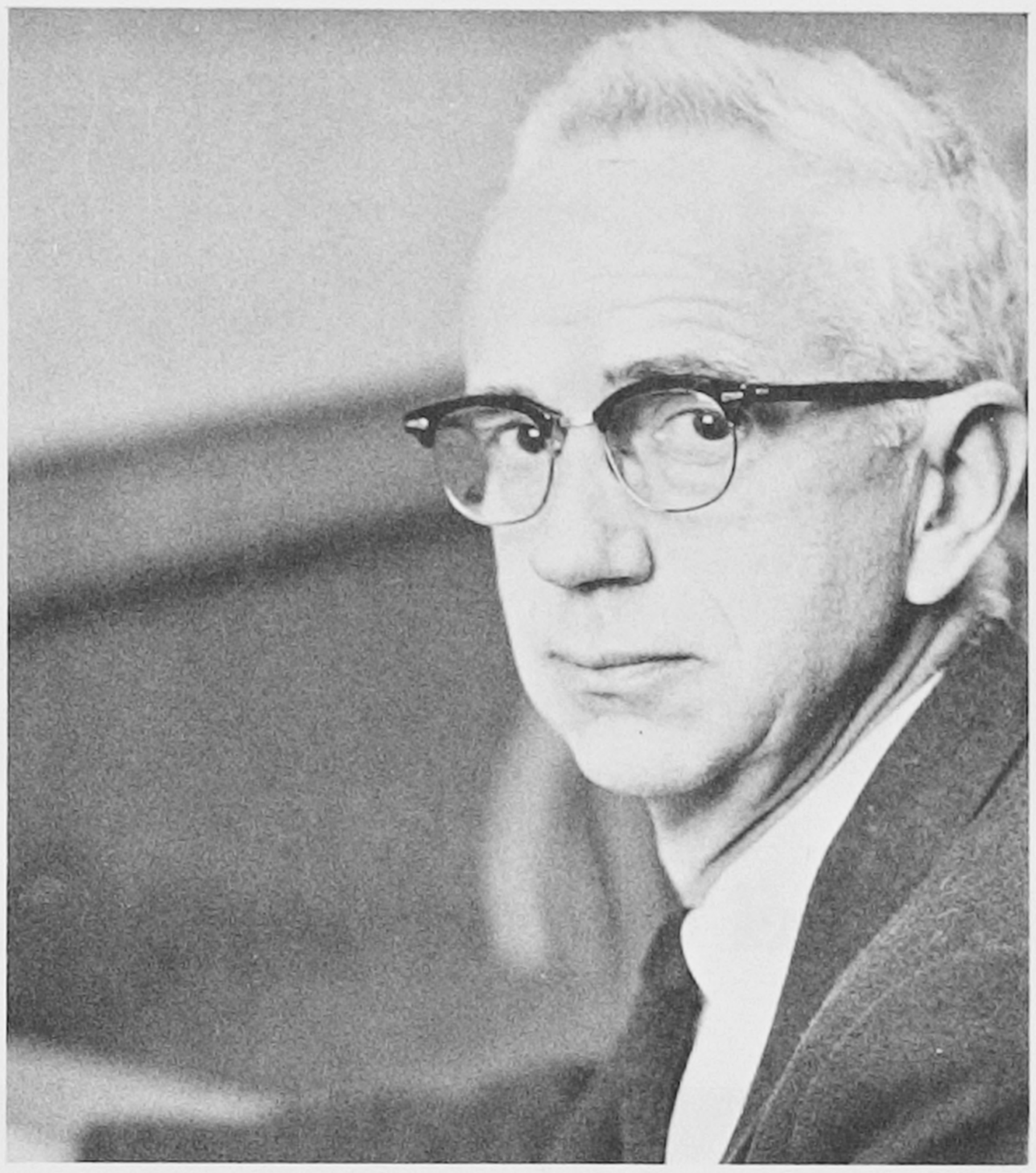
A: I think both these views are mistaken. It may well be that 'all truth is eternal'—I incline to think so: if it is a fact that Caesar crossed the Rubicon, then the statement affirming it is a true statement, and nothing to the end of time can make it false. But attempts to discover new truths, to articulate them, and to integrate them into the framework of our knowledge—these attempts are always difficult, they are never wholly successful, and so they are subject to continual change. And the works of the ancients must be reinterpreted in the light of fresh conditions and new problems. On the other hand to characterize philosophical doctrines as so many intellectual fashions without lasting relevance is entirely misleading, because it misses the whole point about the nature of belief. Implicit in all belief is a truth claim: a certain doctrine may be very fashionable for a time—it may have a relatively large number of adherents who strongly support it, but they support it *because* they believe it to be true. Thus a doctrine is fashionable because, for a time, it is widely believed; it is not believed because it is fashionable.

Q: Would you say, then, that the social and moral insights of Socrates and Plato, for example, are relevant to the intellectual problems of students today?

A: I would. At the same time I would add that what some of our better thinkers, today, have to offer is of considerable importance, also.

Q: I'm a little surprised to hear you say that. *Is* there any philosophic thinking being done in America today that has any practical import? Or has everybody gone off on an analytical tangent which leaves philosophy sterile? I can see why students might get very impatient, say, with the linguistic-analytical approach to philosophy as being nit-picking. For this approach seems to them to ignore their most important concerns, which are primarily social, or political, or moral. Who in American philosophy today is saying anything of lasting significance?

A: Taking the last question first, I think we are much too close to contemporary thinkers to make reliable comparisons between them and such philosophers as James, Dewey, or Whitehead. This will require more time. As for complaints about the 'sterility' of philosophy today, this is an old story: you find such complaints in every age. See Plato's *Republic*. These complaints reflect in part the failure of the non-philosophic mind



Are they motivated? Are they *committed* to intellectual inquiry?

A: I should say part of the trouble is that they are over-motivated: they are pulled in so many directions by their different concerns—the Vietnam business, social and racial injustice, poverty, the environment. And many of them feel frustrated by what they call "the Establishment."

Of course, we're living in times which are truly revolutionary. Education is affected at least as much as anything else. And academic courses and programs do tend too easily to become inflexible and rigid. They should always be subject to revision, both in content and method. Right now, we're witnessing a sharp break from some procedures that have held sway far too long; hence we have entered upon a period of great permissiveness. But in the end higher education must preserve, not forsake, the great humane traditions; it must provide something like what has been called "general education" so that the college graduate will not go out into the world with a too-narrow or one-sided outlook, or with an undisciplined mind. I do think that today's students are quite right in demanding that education be more relevant to their deepest interests and needs. But I suspect that their judgment about what might be called long-term relevance is not as reliable as they might think. As for the claim that in today's world, history has no relevance, this is merely silly. It's tantamount to saying that past experience has no bearing on our anticipations of the future. If this were true, nothing would be relevant to anything.

Q: Before we finish, do you have any specific concerns about the College?

A: I think we are all worried about the financial bind that private colleges find themselves in, today, with the rapidly rising costs of education. But this is not something I am competent to discuss. In connection with it, however, I would hope that those who are responsible for shaping educational policy at Middlebury will soon liberalize the "calendar requirement" for graduation. I am sure that some students would find it easier economically if they could accelerate their programs. Others would undoubtedly benefit if they could decelerate—taking longer to graduate, carrying out their program on intermittent schedules with intervals of work between semesters. I think the notion that the BA degree should be tied to a strict four-year course in residence is quite obsolete.

One other matter which I am concerned about is the greatly increased turnover of the younger faculty in recent years. I don't know what the percentage is, but I would say that as a percentage of total faculty it's four or five times what it was when I first came. I think that a real sense of devotion to the institution on the part of its faculty is one of the things that make a college good. But how is this devotion to be nurtured and developed if large numbers within the younger ranks come and go, often not staying more than a couple of years? This problem is not peculiar to Middlebury, but it is a real one and has to be faced.

Q: One last question. In the layman's sense of the term, what is your "philosophical" outlook on the present state of the world?

A: Well, this is surely no time for easy optimism, but neither do I think it's a time for despair. Dinosaurs once ruled the earth as completely as men do today, then suddenly (as geologic time is reckoned) they disappeared. Undoubtedly man could actually disappear much faster because of what he's learned to do with nuclear fission. But one thing should be noted: the dinosaurs had no knowledge of how the environment was changing, of the population problem, of their own natures, their strengths and weaknesses. Men, by contrast, do possess knowledge of these things. In this they have an enormous advantage over the dinosaurs. In this sense, knowledge is the ground for faith." □

"His quiet tactful concern for others as persons and for their welfare has been felt in the town as well as in the College."

—Faculty minute on John T. Andrews

and to this country. In the 20th century the main thrust of philosophic thought has been on the critical side. This is partly due to the force of modern scientific thought, but to a certain extent it can be viewed as a protest and reaction against the extravagant metaphysical speculations of the previous century. The rise of Pragmatism before World War I, of Positivism between the Wars, and of the Analytic movement more recently are all part of this protest. However, I do believe that Kant was right—that both the critical and the metaphysical poles are essential to the philosophic enterprise.

Q: Does philosophy have a future at Middlebury? And if so, rather more in its critical or its metaphysical role?

A: It has indeed! With the men now in the department and the addition to be made this fall, I believe the Department of Philosophy at Middlebury is entering on a period of greater strength than it has ever known. And that it will do equal justice to both roles of philosophy. This is something I'm very happy about as I approach retirement.

Q: You've been here thirty-five years and you must have seen very great changes in the College: How do today's students compare with those you first knew, in their attitudes and in their abilities? And what differences do you observe in faculty attitudes between today and 30 years ago—attitudes toward teaching, toward students, toward the institution?

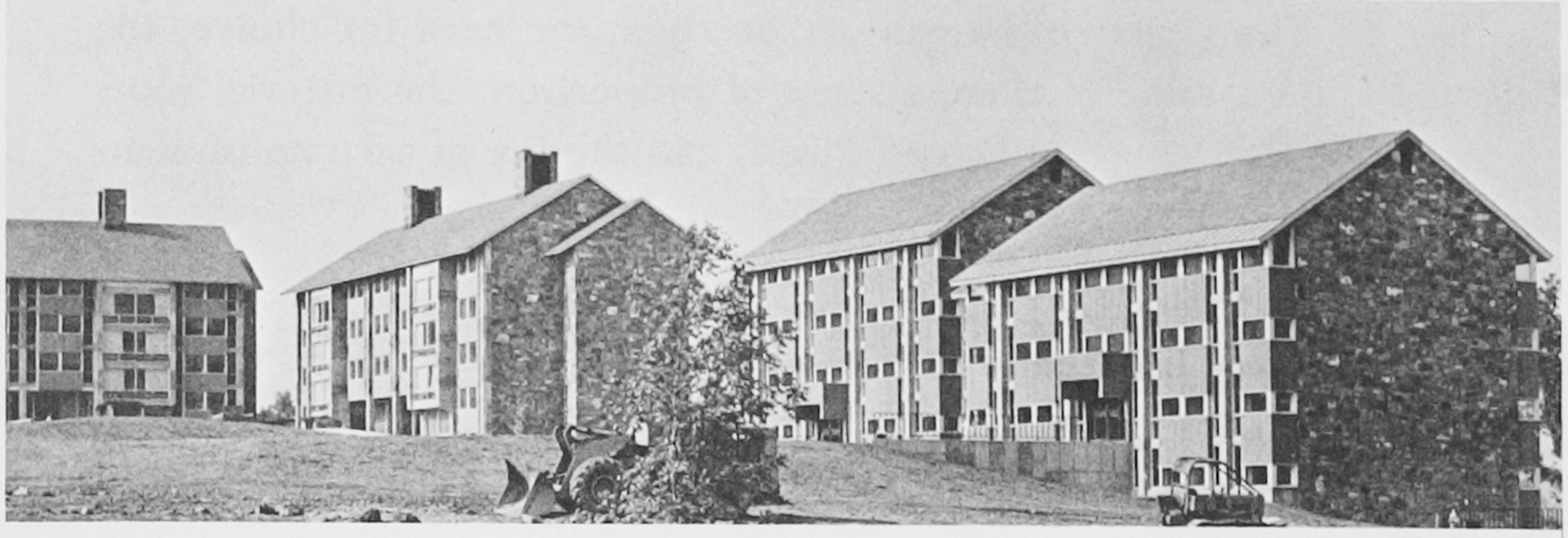
A: To cover all those questions would take a book! But I'll comment on a couple of points. To begin with, the College is significantly different today simply by virtue of its increased size: you can't go from 700 to over 1700 without altering the character of the institution in significant ways. It is not the intimate family affair it seemed to be when I first knew it. Now of course the excellence of an academic institution is not a function of its size, but I think one result of the growth of this College is a faculty of greater vitality. As the Faculty increases in size, there tend to be more men in each department who are trained in the same discipline and so can talk with each other professionally. This is very important.

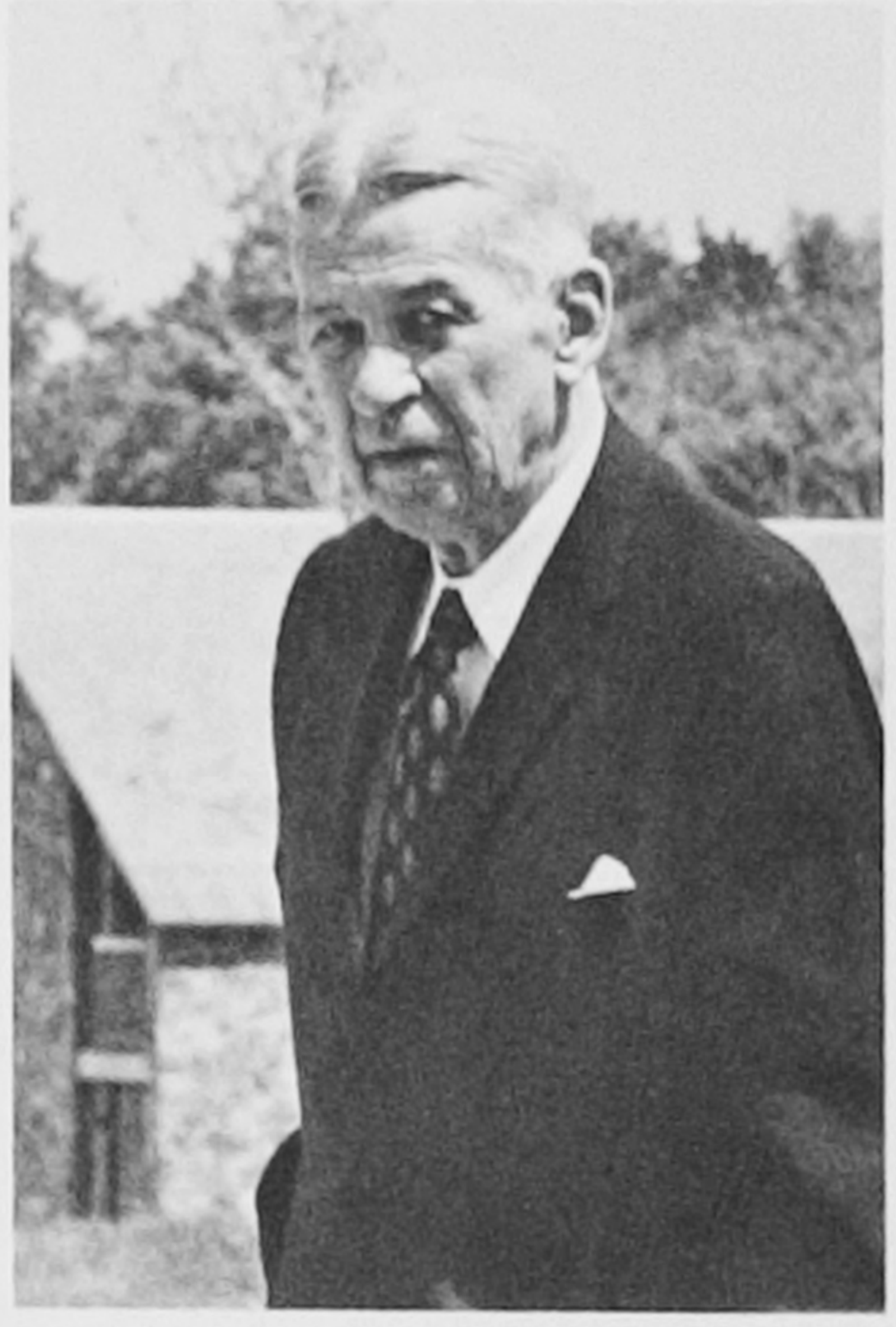
Also, there is clearly much more active involvement with society's problems, today, simply because of the times in which we live. In 1936 we were only just beginning to emerge from the Depression and there was a prevailing mood of isolationism.

Q: What about the students?

A: They are good today and they were good when I came: Middlebury has been fortunate in the quality of students it attracts.

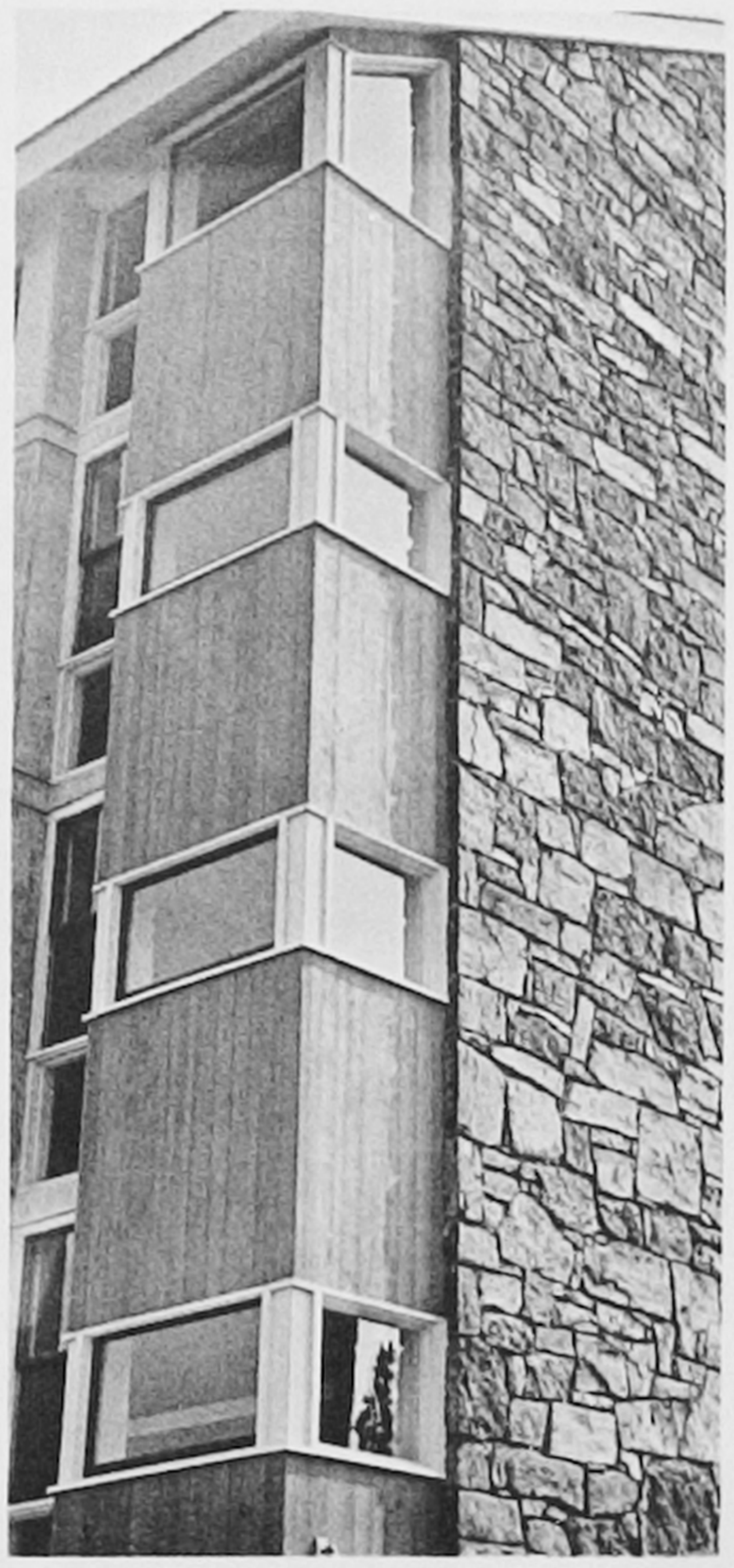
Q: But once here, are they realizing their potential?

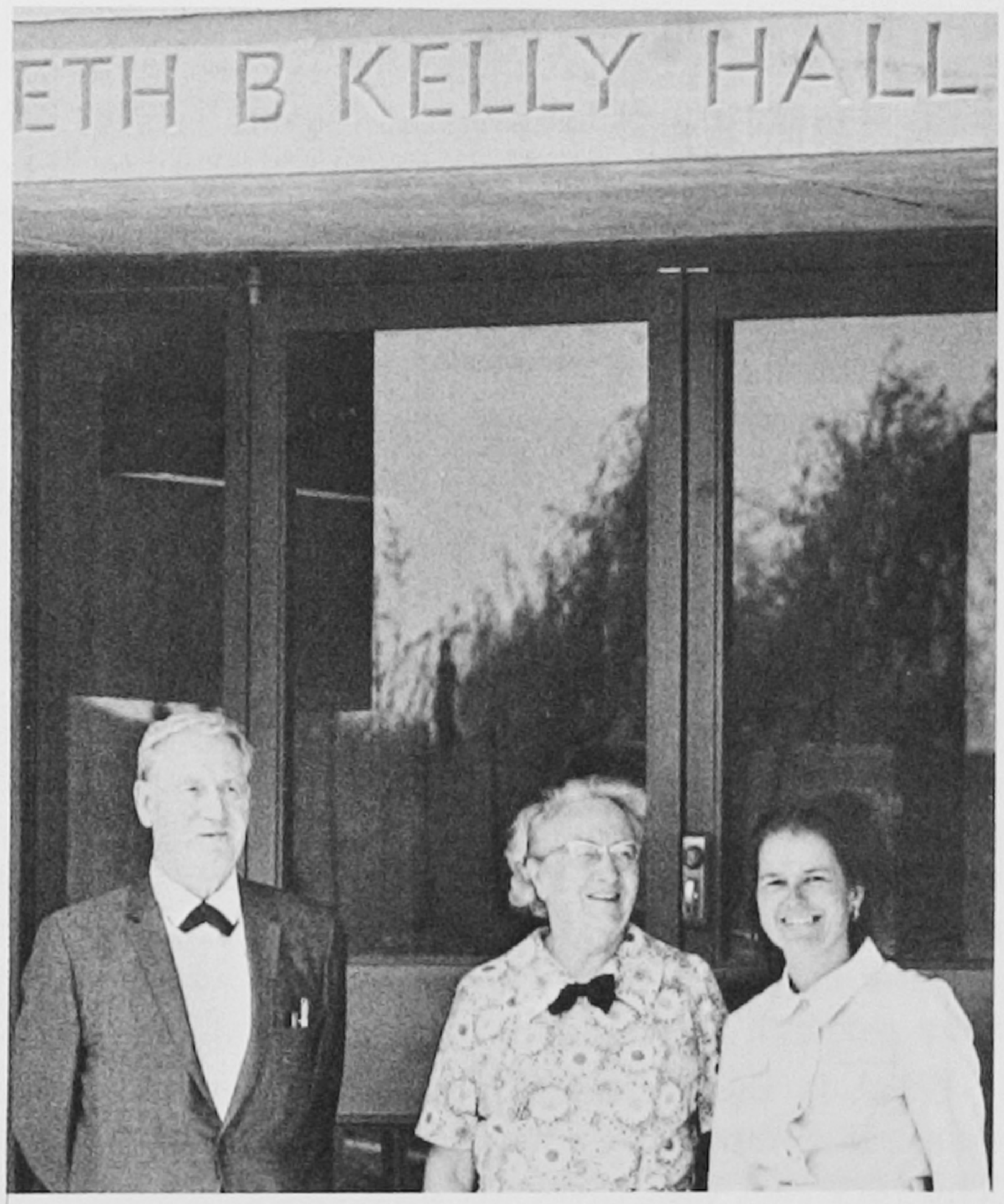




Flanked by Dean-emeritus "Ma" Kelly and about-to-become-Trustee-emeritus Fred Lang '17, two views of eastern side of new residence halls named for them, on northwest edge of campus.

Dean Kelly and Fred Lang '17 to Open this Fall

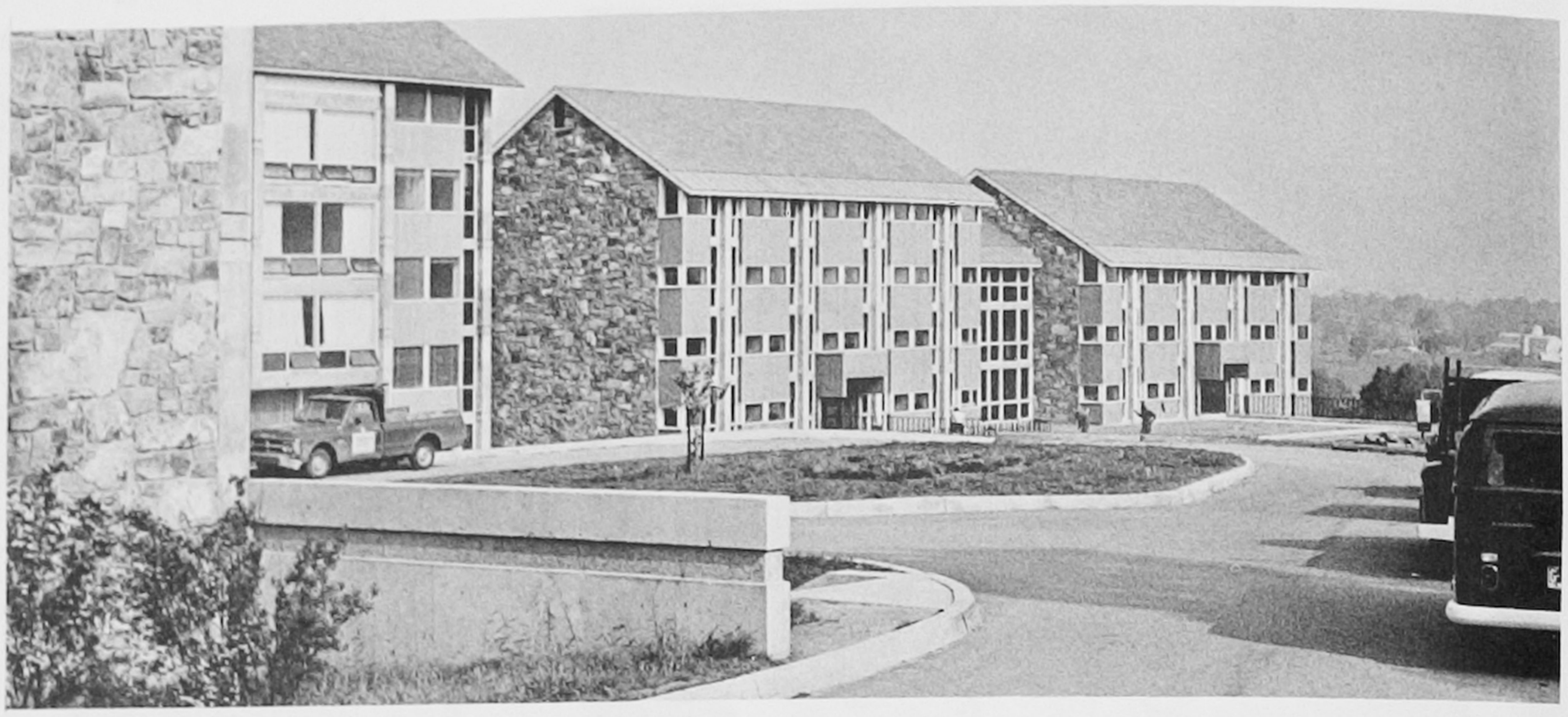




The dorms cost a bit more than $1 million, of which not quite one-fourth came from College funds and better than three-fourths is financed by a 40-year low-interest HUD mortgage.

On Commencement Day, immediately following the baccalaureate address in Mead Chapel, Elizabeth Kelly and Fred Lang with their families met at the new structures bearing their names and were shown through the interiors by President Armstrong. Also in the company was Vice-President Paul Cubeta, Dean Turner, College-treasurer Carroll Rikert, and trustees Proctor and Lapham.

Milliken and Hadley Halls, opened in 1969, and Voter Hall, converted to a dormitory last year, added accommodations for 304 students. Kelly and Lang Halls' 138 will bring to 442 the recently added spaces required by Middlebury's increased enrollment over the past three years from around 1400 to about 1800 students. □



New Residence Halls Named for

FRED P. LANG HALL

Left, Mrs. Kelly and Fred Lang '17 prepare to enter new residences named in their honor. Above, 30-year-trustee Lang with his family who gathered to see him receive his doctor of laws degree and granddaughter Nancy Krumm '71 her AB. His daughter, seen here with her husband, is Janet Lang Krumm '41. Facing page, from left, two diplomates shortly before Commencement: Nancy Krumm and Fred Lang; the southwest corner of Kelly Hall; and John "Red" Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, and Jane Kelly at entrance to almost completed residence hall.

A few more than 1800 future alumni will flock to the campus this fall. Home for 138 of them will be the adjoining new residence halls that have risen directly north of Hadley Hall. Moving from south to north, these accommodations have been named Elizabeth B. Kelly Hall and Fred P. Lang Hall, respectively. Kelly Hall will house 77 undergraduates while the lower-roofed Lang Hall will be home to 61.

The two halls are joined by commons on four levels that will be shared by residents of both halls. Residents can move vertically between the commons levels by a spiral stairway; two levels are equipped with kitchenettes for late-evening snacking. Like Hadley and Milliken Halls, their neighbors to the south, Kelly and Lang have gable ends faced in native limestone and like most Middlebury buildings have slate roofs. The wooden facade modules on the east and west sides are painted a soft grayish brown.

tent was contemporary, but the reading that provided a framework to the whole course was Plato's *Protagoras*. And I think by the end of the course most of the students thought that all the propaganda being handed out by the warring factions on the Columbia campus was a lot more *irrelevant* than Plato. What they got from reading him was at the very least a sense of proportion and a sense of humor. What's most disturbing about some of the present generation, and what seems to me to make their politics dangerous, is that they do lack a sense of proportion and a sense of humor. Perhaps it comes from having stared too hard and too long at the boob tube. . . .

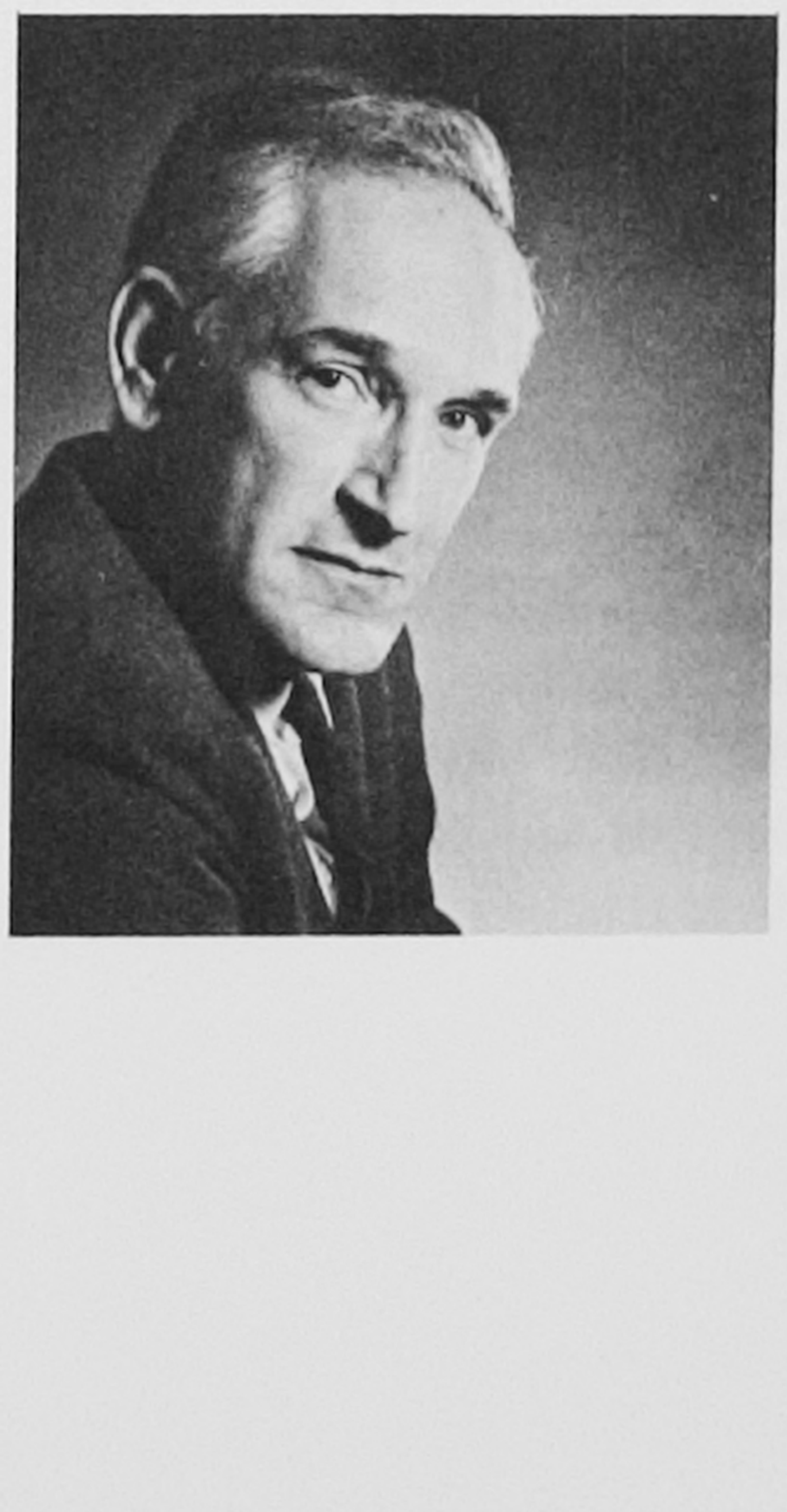
The next thing that I think the humanities teach—and we mustn't be too solemn about them—is the remarkable contrast between man's spirit and his material nature. George Santayana summarized Aristotle's philosophy by saying, "In Aristotle everything ideal has a natural basis and everything natural has an ideal fulfillment." That, I think, is the theme on which the greatest humanistic literature always plays. Comedy usually takes a man who has lost himself in some image or dream and runs him down to earth. Tragedy, on the other hand, is usually the story of men and women who nobly have tried to triumph over a human limitation. All of us need this tragi-comic sense of human life to sustain us. The churches don't have the power they once did; the neighborhood community doesn't. The schools have to lean now on this immense treasure of human experience to help sustain youngsters.

But finally, what is it the humanities teach? What they teach, I think, is activity. It's the joy of taking on what's difficult and arduous. If young people can be excited about our astronauts, as they should be, they certainly ought to be excited by those who have voyaged in the vast spaces of the human spirit. It's hard work, but that work is the joy. In the end, indeed, I think the humanities do *not* teach, really; they do something deeper. They exercise our emotions, they discipline them, they give us patterns of excellence against which we can measure our own achievements. They do not teach except in the deepest sense of teaching. They ask questions.

I belong to a discipline—philosophy—which has existed for 2,500 years. The questions were first asked by Plato. Very few of them have been answered to the satisfaction of philosophers in the 2,500 years since. That doesn't make the discipline a failure: it makes it a success. It explains its rapture, its excitement. It explains why men keep coming back to it. We come back to it because we don't only want answers. We want to know the liberating questions. We want to look beyond the answers to the mysteries. And that sense of mystery, of something unfulfilled, is what I think we can transmit to the young. Indeed, they are full of it themselves if only we build upon it.

But I would offer just one word of warning about it. Humanism, to be sure, does consist in increasing the amount of time given to the study of literature and fine arts, music, history, and philosophy. But the humanities are just as much *a way of teaching any subject* as they are *the teaching of a specific subject*. The sciences can be humanities. They are achievements, constructions of the human mind; they are achievements of particular people in history. And they can be taught humanistically.

Newton saw an apple fall from a tree and his mind leaped like a poet's in a metaphor. He asked whether the laws that explain the motion of the apple's falling are the same as the motions that keep the heavenly bodies circling the earth. To move from an apple to the stars is quite a leap. We don't have to make this leap for ourselves because it was done for us by the poetry of science; but you can help students see the poetry in science. And you can teach mathematics in a humanistic way, and grammar, too. What is the subjunctive mood? It expresses a mood, a human emotion, a way of looking at the world. We can teach words in a humanistic way. "What is the matter?" we ask. But matter and mater and mother all have the same roots. Use your dictionaries. Recall your Latin. Teach your own language in terms of its human roots. Every word comes to us suffused with historical associations and with human emotions. . . .



Excerpts from an address by Charles Frankel, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University, delivered to a conference of the National Education Association and published in *Humanities*, a publication of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Reprinted by kind permission of the author and *Humanities*.

Charles Frankel

The variety of human perspectives, the need for choice, the value of time, a sense of proportion, the material roots of human ideals, and the joy of accomplishment

Six Lessons the Humanities Teach

By Charles Frankel

What do students, today, need and what do the humanities teach them, that they need?

First of all, when we say that the humanities teach values, I would suggest that it is just as much their function to *unteach* values. Why should we say, with no qualification, that the humanities teach values? What values? Whose values? Plato's or Aristotle's? John Bunyan's or Beaudelaire's? Voltaire's or D. H. Lawrence's? Literature, philosophy, history do, indeed, expose students to a wide variety of human perspectives. But they teach no single lesson, and they exemplify not a consensus on values but rather great disagreement. . . .

To the children growing up today, change—accelerating change—variety, heterogeneity, mobility, these are going to be the everyday facts of life for them, as they are becoming increasingly facts of life for us. The world in which they are going to live will be a world in which values are *loose*. The point, therefore, the moral point, is to develop in our students the kind of urbanity that can allow them to live in such a world, put up with it, make sense of it. They have to have a willingness to recognize and to like their own native accent while recognizing and sympathizing with the accents of others. I know of no better way to do this than through the humanities.

What is the second thing the humanities teach? I think the humanities teach the necessity for choice. The very fact that there are so many great artists and writers who have held radically different views of the world teaches one lesson—you can't be everything, you can't do everything. Every choice you make has a price and involves rejecting something else. I have never cottoned to the Puritans. I have always had some sympathy with H. L. Mencken's definition of a Puritan—a man who has a sinking feeling that somebody somewhere is having fun. But just the same the Puritan had one very great moral insight. That insight is that the satisfactory life is an athletic life. It's a life lived on a regimen. It's a life in which a decision to be or do something is implemented by a refusal to be or do many other things.

Third, the humanities teach the value of time. They teach human mortality. I've often thought that most of the studies of what TV does to the young are somewhat beside the point. I myself rather suspect that TV has a most evil effect on young people, although there are those who would argue with me. But beyond its effects—violence, cigarette-smoking, what have you—there is one simple way in which TV, beyond argument, does damage. The modern college student in America is coming to college having spent an average of 25,000 to 50,000 hours of life looking at TV. I can't prove, perhaps, that it's *hurt* him—but he certainly has wasted time. That's a lot of days in a person's life. A lot of absolutely forgettable things have passed in front of his eyes.

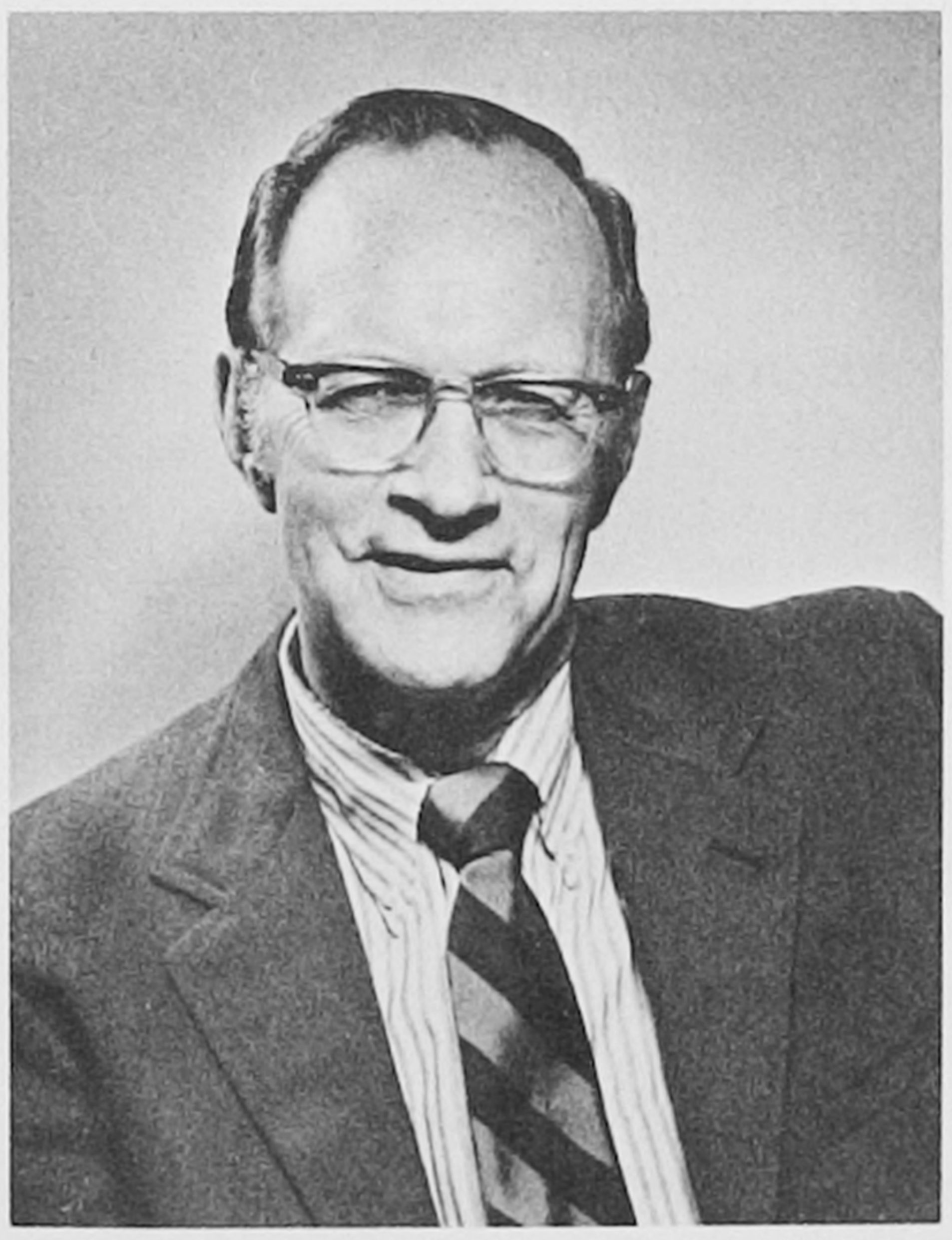
Now what do the humanities do? They give you good books, first-rate music, great debates over the ideas that define the purposes of human life. They give you an excitement that stays with you, that you live with, and live on. They give you something you can collect and recollect and go back to. That's time well spent; it's emotional capital in the bank. The humanities are harder—of course, they're harder! They take more time and more investment of personal energy. Things which are noblest and most valuable are always most arduous. But what the humanities can teach is the sense of the value of time, and the value of discrimination.

Fourth, the humanities teach continuity. In a world of whirling changes, they give the individual a sense that he has a base, a sense that these things have happened before to other people. He is not, after all, the first: Antigone and Creon fought out some of the issues that are being fought out today and which are taken to indicate the existence of an unprecedented "generation gap." When I went back to Columbia last fall after an absence of three years, I offered a new course called *Philosophy and Public Affairs*. Its conshrubs and has postponed a $34-million development program, we too have had to begin some painful cost reductions. We have put off doing some of the things we still think are important to the future of the college. This includes postponing the first of three new buildings in the hope that our Centennial Fund, now at $8 million, can be raised closer to its objective of $15.5 million. To this end we are strengthening our efforts to secure additional pledges from our alumni and friends.

Cutting costs in a college is a difficult task, because a college is essentially a service institution. If it cuts the quality of its prime service—education—then it becomes less attractive to good students, the very ones who would benefit most from its service.

Any reduction of personnel or cutback in purchases also affects the local economy. Most colleges and universities are major employers and purchasers in their area. The largest employer in the city of Philadelphia, for instance, is the University of Pennsylvania.

Salaries and wages, the largest expense of a college, can hardly ever be reduced. At Stevens, for instance, the dining, dormitory, and grounds employees are unionized and negotiate for the going wage in the area. The faculty, while not unionized, is certainly "organized" and exerts a pressure for salary increases that is understandable. They see their friends in industry moving higher on the income scale although they, themselves, often have greater expenses for advanced degrees and continuing study, which are necessary if they are to keep pace in their profession. Annual increases of 5 or 6% are required merely to keep up with the cost of living.



Marshall Sewell, Jr. '37 has been director of development and public relations at Stevens Institute of Technology, in New Jersey, for the past eight years. To a Kiwanis meeting in Newark this spring, Marshall spoke from the heart about public attitudes that affect the financial problems of the American colleges and other private-sector institutions for public service. At the editor's request the speaker supplied an edited draft of his remarks, which we believe will interest other Middlebury alumni.

On the other hand, our major source of income—tuition and fees—cannot continue to be raised year after year. A four-year education in many private colleges and universities now costs more than $16,000. If it goes any higher, we may be pricing ourselves right out of the market. This is particularly true for the many middle-class families who cannot afford these fees yet are not poor enough to qualify for financial aid—and it is from these middle-income homes that the majority of college students have traditionally come.

What can be done to rescue the colleges? It's a responsibility of many people—many *groups* of people.

Community organizations can ease the colleges' financial aid burden by offering scholarships to qualified seniors in local high schools.

Industry must realize that it depends on the colleges for its future manpower and management. Although many of our institutions have enjoyed the continued support of the larger corporations, we know there are thousands of smaller companies that also look to the campus for their future personnel and that should raise their level of giving to higher education.

State governments are going to have to help sustain the *private* colleges even while they continue to support their state universities. It would certainly be foolishly uneconomical to let the established private schools go down the drain—with their buildings, faculties, curricula and reputation for quality—and then have to fill this void with brand new colleges—at far greater expense. The Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey has proposed that the state allocate $800 per degree for undergraduate students in private institutions, with adjusted allotments for graduate students.

Finally, of course, those closest to the college—alumni and parents—although deeply involved already in the sustaining and improvement of their colleges, should expect to increase both their gifts and their "political" support in the next few years.

Unfortunately, the colleges' crisis in rising costs has been accompanied by a crisis in declining support. Federal funds for education have been decreasing in recent years instead of increasing . . . and the public itself, the typical citizen, unless someone in his family is attending college, has too often been "turned off" by the whole educational scene.

Some of this has been coming for a long time: as colleges and universities became bigger and less per-

The Crisis in the Colleges

By Marshall Sewell, Jr. '37

A year ago the college "crisis" we were talking about was one of student attitudes, unrest, and demonstrations. I don't think that is as relevant today. At a recent convention of college administrators after we had heard an excellent talk by Sol Linowitz, former chairman of Xerox, on that subject, one man remarked in private, "I think we've already passed from that crisis to a more ominous one: before we worry about what the students are going to do, we'd better worry about having a college for them to do it *in*!"

The problem is double-edged: first, it is a crisis of costs; secondly, it is a crisis of support—at the very time when colleges need more money, they are getting less.

Let me say, by way of preamble, that in my opinion the crisis in the colleges cannot be completely resolved by any one college, or indeed by all of them, together. It is part of a financial crisis affecting all institutions serving the public. Its common cause is an insufficient interest by the public in spending money to solve the needs of society. It is a crisis precipitated by the man who has over a hundred dollars' worth of pharmaceuticals in his medicine cabinet, but who mails a dollar a year to his deficit-ridden local hospital. It is the family that moves to a community because of its good school system, and whose first public act is to vote "no" on the school budget. It is the man who spends $10,000 on a boat and then watches it rot because he won't vote a cent for municipal sewage plants that would reduce water pollution.

On a higher level it was exemplified, in my opinion, by national leaders who were willing to spend additional millions of the taxpayers' money on the SST—with all of its economic and environmental uncertainties—while refusing funds that would take people to and from their jobs on better mass transit, preserve our disappearing seashores and forests, and provide decent homes, schools, and employment for the people of our inner cities.

I am afraid that the crisis in the colleges, like the crisis in the public schools, hospitals, churches, and other institutions of our society, cannot be solved until the individual citizen decides that he must spend on public necessities a *little more* of the money he freely spends on private luxuries.

It is not a partisan problem. It is not a Republican or Democratic problem, and it is not the sole responsibility of the President or the Congress, governors or mayors. It is a national affliction and it can only be cured by the energies and talents and money of everyone who recognizes our social pathology and resolves to return our society to a more responsible mode of living.

Looking now at some specifics of the present crisis in higher education, how did it arise and what's being done about it? A college is a growth institution: it faces constant pressures to adopt new academic programs, engage in research, reach out for higher goals. To keep good people, the colleges have raised faculty and staff salaries from levels that were much too depressed for too many years. To help meet rising costs, colleges raised their tuition and fees, which caused more students to seek financial aid. More scholarships had to be given and this further increased the colleges' expenses.

To accommodate the thousands of new students who wanted "in", many schools also expanded to their utmost, which raised their operating overhead.

The costs of running a college have been increasing at an average rate of 10 per cent a year, while the income received by the college has increased on average by only 5 per cent a year. Unfortunately, it is often the public-spirited, innovative and responsible college—the one that gives the best education—that suffers; for this is the kind of school that operates closest to the margin and is the first to get caught.

That is why we see universities like California at Berkeley, Michigan, Minnesota, Stanford, and Tulane either in, or approaching, financial trouble . . . why Yale anticipates a deficit in '70-'71 of nearly $2 million, Princeton $2.4 million, Brown $3.3 million, Georgetown $3.5 million, Harvard $6 million, and Columbia $15.3 million.

The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education says the trouble is serious enough to be called a "depression." Over 1500 colleges and universities, *two-thirds* of all the nation's institutions of higher learning, are in financial trouble or headed for it.

At Stevens the cost of student aid, labor, maintenance, building construction, fuel and everything else has risen far beyond any reasonable prediction. Just as Princeton has stopped washing windows and planting

ALUMNI NEWS

MILESTONES

Marriages

1948	Dale Robbins and Lenore Palumbo '48 219 W. Saddle River Rd., Saddle River, N.J. 07458	
1952	Robert Kinne and Nancy Berquist Rickard '52	
1957	Charles E. Leonard, 3rd '57 and Ilze D. Erglis	Mar. 6, 1971
1961	Gordon Ketterer and Ann Bayard '61 1522 Deniston Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217	July 24, 1965
	John Kerney, Jr. '61 and Janet Sheffer 6 E. School Ln., Yardley, Pa. 19067	April 23, 1971
1963	Robert Garrels and Cynthia Hunt '63 8027 Calle de la Plata, La Jolla, Calif. 92037	April 24, 1970
1964	David K. Holland and Merrily Robinson '64 1830 Windward Ct., Toms River, N.J. 08753	Dec. 29, 1970
	Jerry Hoffman and Edwina Litwin '64 c/o Creole, Tia Juana, Edo, Zulia, Venezuela, S.A.	Mar. 7, 1969
1967	Christopher Morgan and Carol Deering '67 22 Belle Vista Rd., Brookline, Mass. 02146	Dec. 27, 1970
	Michael Rabinowitz '67 and Kathleen Coulman	Mar. 13, 1971
	George Leys and Beverly Fead '67 Box 1289, Jackson, Wyo. 83001	In 1969
	Jerry Nugent and Mary Kathryn Searle '67 Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N.Y. 12946	Oct. 12, 1969
1968	James Whitely and Robin Pratt '68 c/o Marine Midland Bank of New York, C.P.O. Box 1026, Tokyo 100, Japan	Jan. 16, 1971
	Bo Einar Lissbrant and Kathryn Gutschenritter '68 P. L. 2829, 430-41 Kullavik, Sweden	Sept. 23, 1969

sonalized, students and their parents began to speak of college the way they sometimes talk about the telephone company.

Then came the campus activists, filling the TV screen with their shoutings and disruptions. The public, not realizing that it was viewing only a small minority of U.S. college students, reacted with distinct coolness toward *all* college students and their teachers. (Even this year, long after most of the unrest has died down, it is still a feature of many TV dramas.)

There are among the militants perhaps a very few who would really like to close down the colleges. Ironically, the state legislator or the large contributor who refuses to give aid to the colleges because of these extremists' behavior is actually helping them to achieve their objectives. We must think first of the needs of the vast majority of American young people—dedicated human beings working hard to prepare themselves for careers and family life.

Will there be any improvement? I think so. The very people we are now educating in our schools and colleges are the most likely ones to come to the rescue. They know the value of education. They are concerned about pollution. They see the overcrowding of our cities, the crime, narcotics, traffic congestion, the deteriorating housing, the racial discrimination. They are talking about the gradual loss of privacy and individual rights as our population expands. They are deeply worried about war and threat of nuclear annihilation. As these students become a part of the "Establishment," as they work and raise families and vote, I think they will insist on rearranging our priorities to take care of the most important things first—and education is certainly one of these.

Today these kids may not be saying all the things their elders would prefer that they say, may not be dressing the way their parents would like them to, but they are the only people who will be able to do anything about the quality of life in our world.

In 1921 H. G. Wells said: "Human history has indeed become a race between education and catastrophe." Fifty years later the race is still on. Winning it is the challenge not only for those of us in education, but also for all of those citizens whom we are counting on to *support* education. ☐

Grecian Beauties

When a classicist gives public utterance he naturally dips into those clear if turbulent waters of Greek genius, and the beauty he lifts from that wave can put even Botticelli's graces in the shade.

For his baccalaureate address President Armstrong picked a pair of gems of such sparkle for our times that we would hold them high for the enjoyment of all: "The second choral passage of Sophocles' *Antigone,*" he said, "reflects upon the awesome capacities of man, his mortality, and a morality where intellect and intuition combine.

> 'Numberless are the world's wonders, but none
> More wonderful than man; the storm-gray sea
> Yields to his prows, the huge crests bear him high;
> Earth, holy and inexhaustible, is graven
> With shining furrows where his plows have gone
> Year after year, the timeless labor of stallions.
> 'The lightboned birds and beasts that cling to cover,
> The lithe fish lighting their reaches of dim water,
> All are taken, tamed in the net of his mind;
> The lion on the hill, the wild horse windy-maned,
> Resign to him; and his blunt yoke has broken
> The sultry shoulders of the mountain bull.
> 'Words also, and thought as rapid as air,
> He fashions to his good use; statecraft is his,
> And his the skill that deflects the arrows of snow,
> The spears of winter rain: from every wind
> He has made himself secure—from all but one:
> In the late wind of death he cannot stand.
> 'Clear intelligence, force beyond all measure!
> O fate of man, working both good and evil! . . .'

"Helmsman, ploughman, hunter, spokesman, statesman, builder—all is tamed in the net of his mind except death—like the leaves he comes and like the leaves he must depart—and in the coming and the going his awesome capacities work for *good* and *ill.*

"The claims of civilization are directed to the distinctiveness of man—his mind—and it is in educational institutions, where the net of the mind is the first order of business."

Concluding his remarks, Dr. Armstrong said, "In 432 B.C. Thucydides wrote these words about the Athenians. For Athens I read the 'world,' for commonwealth I read the 'common good.'

> '. . . So they gave their lives to the common good and received, each for his own memory, praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes by. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of good men; and their story is not graven on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives. For you now it remains to rival what they have done'."

Deaths

1899 Anna Nichols Bosworth (Mrs. David), 94, died in May in Escondido, Calif. where she had made her home for several years. After her husband's death in 1932 she became a housemother at the University of Vermont. After retiring in 1944 she moved to California. Survivors are two sons, Nichols and Bernard. Mrs. Bosworth was a member of Pi Beta Phi.

1910 Paul D. Ross, 81, died Feb. 6 in Long Beach, Calif. From the time of his graduation from Middlebury until 1917 he was an auditor with S. P. and S. Ry. Co. in Portland, Ore. During that time he attended the Portland School of Accounting and became a CPA in 1917. He had been employed by Grubb and Tweedy, tax consultants and auditors, of Huntington Park, Calif., by Armstrong Engineering Corp., Los Angeles, and by Northwest Memorial Gardens of Portland, Ore., as an accountant until his retirement in 1962. He is survived by his wife and two daughters. Mr. Ross was a member of Chi Psi.

1911 Robert D. Hope, 85, died May 3 in Middlebury following a long illness. He attended Norwich University and Middlebury, each for one year, then studied law in the office of Ira LaFleur of Middlebury. He received an LLB from Lincoln Jefferson University in 1913 and was admitted to the Vermont bar that year. For forty years he was assistant treasurer of Middlebury College, retiring in 1954. Survivors are his wife, the former Mildred Newton, a son, **Robert '50** and a daughter, Mrs. David Gilbert (**Roberta '40**). Mr. Hope was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1912 Dr. R. Sargent O'Connell, 80, died March 5 in Winston-Salem, N.C. where he had been a physician with the Veterans Administration Regional Office for 20 years until his retirement in 1965. Following his graduation from Middlebury he worked in the insurance business and also with the firm of Hamilton and Hansell Co., importers and shippers, until 1917 when he joined the Army and served overseas for a year. In 1920 he entered the University of Vermont Medical College and received his MD in 1925. After interning at St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City he practiced in Teaneck, N.J. and Middlebury, Vt. until he joined the Medical Corps during World War II. Survivors are his wife, the former Virginia Baylis, and a sister, **Hazel '12.**

1912 Arthur W. Harris, 81, died March 17 in Woodsville, N.H. After his graduation from college he taught in high schools in Wells River and Bellows Falls, Vt., and Canajoharie, N.Y.; he was principal of Underhill and Rochester, Vt. High Schools and sub-master of Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, Vt. From 1936 until his retirement in 1956 he worked for the Adams Paper Co. of Wells River, Vt. Survivors are his wife and a daughter, Jean. Mr. Harris was a member of Alpha Sigma Phi.

1912 Alice W. Barnum, 82, died Apr. 1. Following her graduation from college she was an assistant at Stowe (Vt.) High School and later principal of Sheldon (Vt.) High School until 1916. Since that time she had lived in Groton, Conn., and from 1920 until her retirement was office manager and receptionist for her brother, Dr. Charles G. Barnum. Miss Barnum was a member of Pi Beta Phi.

1916 Word has just been received by the Alumni Office of the death of **Isabelle Griffith Dunnells** on May 7, 1969. She is survived by her husband, **Leslie '23.** Mrs. Dunnells was a member of Delta Delta Delta.

1916 Alban J. Parker, 78, died May 10 in Springfield, Vt. following a short illness. He had been a lawyer in Windsor County for nearly four decades. Following his graduation from college he taught in Keene (N.H.) High School and in Middlebury, Vt. and was principal of the Hartford High School, White River Junction, Vt. until 1927. During that time he had studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1927. He practiced law in White River Junction until 1932 when he moved to Springfield and opened his own office. During World War I he served as a lieutenant in the Army for two years. In 1932 he was elected Windsor County's state's attorney and served in that capacity until he was appointed deputy attorney general in 1937. In 1940 he was elected attorney general and served until 1947. From 1948 to 1951 he was Springfield's representative to the legislature. Mr. Parker had held many town offices and had served on the Governor's Flood Control Committee, New England Governors' Flood Control Committee, and was chairman of the Water Conservation Committee and Conference. Survivors are his wife, the former Caroline Bernardini, two daughters, Mrs. Judith Kolasky, Mrs. H. Ward Quarnstrom, and a son, Richard. Mr. Parker was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Sigma Phi.

1917 Senichi Fujumura, 81, died last year in Yokohama, Japan. He entered Middlebury in 1914 from the Polytechnic Institution of Berlin, Germany and was awarded his degree in 1917.

1918 Elsie A. Atwell, 80, died suddenly on March 1 at her home in Brandon, Vt. For many years she was secretary to Charles H. Brown, attorney, in Brandon.

1919 Freeman K. Walker, 75, was killed in an automobile accident in Chelsea, Vt., April 13. He attended Middlebury for two years and then transferred to the University of Vermont where he was awarded a degree in 1922. Mr. Walker had been an engineer with the Vermont State Engineer's Dept., the U.S. Forest Service, and from 1946 until his retirement, with the Washington Electric Cooperative, Inc. of East Montpelier. Recently he had been self-employed as a consulting engineer. He is survived by his wife, the former Mary Huntley, and a sister, **Faith Walker Axtell '18.** Mr. Walker was a member of Kappa Delta Rho.

1919 Ruth Clough McKinney, 73, died in March 1970. Following her graduation from college she taught in Deposit, Greenport, Peru, Oneonta, Brooklyn and Bayside, N.Y. High Schools. Mrs. McKinney was a member of Pi Beta Phi.

1920 Ruth Joslin Chutter (Mrs. R. Wellington), 74, died in March. She had been a teacher at Northfield Seminary, and Brandon and Pittsford (Vt.) High Schools. In 1924 she married Robert Chutter; they had three children, Ruth, Jocelyn, and Robert, Jr. Mrs. Chutter was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Kappa.

1921 Alice Ryan, 72, died Feb. 5 in Fair Haven, Vt. Following her graduation from college she was assistant principal of the John Kilburn School in No. Walpole, N.H. for a year. From 1923 until her retirement she was a biology and mathematics teacher at Fair Haven (Vt.) High School. She had earned an MS degree at Middlebury.

	Louis Martin and D. Ann Miller '68	April 1, 1971
	Clifford Buikema '68 and Joanne Schubert	April 4, 1971
	Jason Sibulkin and Sally Danz '68 947 McDowell Dr., Dover, Del. 19901	
1969	Gary Hydinger '69 and Harriette Kindig '69 RVAH-3 (Personnel), FPO New York 09501	Feb. 21, 1971
	David Gricus and Susan Rohrbacher '69 RFD 2, Houlton, Me. 04730	June 14, 1969
1969, '70	Jay M. Schippers '69 and Eleanor Wilson '70	May 1971
1970	Alfred Noferi and Alexis Des Roches '70	Feb. 12, 1971
	George Lewis and Laurie Gerber '70 RFD, Eden, Vt. 05652	Aug. 24, 1969
	William Binzen '70 and Nancy Smith '70 Lime Rock Lodge Apts., Lime Rock, RFD, Lakeville, Conn. 06039	Feb. 7, 1971
	Raymond Cioci and Lynda Basehore '70 137 Fuller St., Brookline, Mass. 02146	May 15, 1971
	David Frothingham '70 and Pamela Kerr	May 22, 1971
1970, '71	Stephen Sawyer '71 and Patricia Young '70	April 3, 1971

Births

1952	Carole Holmes Phillips '52 and John Phillips	David Arthur	May 28, 1971
1958	Maria and Kenneth Milner '58	Maria Christina	March 29,1971
	Deborah West Zipf '58 and Robert Zipf	Catherine Welcome	Feb. 23, 1971
1958, '59	Nancy Lagergren Howe '58 and Michael Howe '59	Milton Glover	Dec. 21, 1969
1959	Mary Lee Hancock Siegle '59 and William Siegle	Jeffrey Hancock	Feb. 25, 1971
1960	Geneva Tallman Malenfant '60 and Arthur Malenfant	Joanna Tucker	March 8, 1970
1962	Anne Thornton Bridges '62 and Allen Bridges	Cynthia Anne	Aug. 31, 1970
	Barbara and Benjamin Rosin '62	Pamela Ellen	Jan. 30, 1971
1963	Sibylle Vock Brandrup '63 and Douglas Brandrup '63	Peter Warren	March 12, 1971
	Roberta Libman Keppel '63 and Ronald Keppel	Jolie	Sept. 12, 1969
	Judi and Russell Barnum '63	Joshua Thomas	Feb. 8, 1971
	Joanne and Joseph Swartz '63	David Briggs	March 14, 1971
1964	Susan Alexander Max '64 and Steven Max	Alexander Julian	Oct. 10, 1970
	Jane and Charles Gibbons '64	Christopher Howard	Oct. 6, 1970
1965	Jill and Terry Granger '65	Webster Wright	Feb. 24, 1971
1965, '66	Olivia Oliver Buchika '65 and Roger Buchika '66	Brant Oliver	Jan. 20, 1971
1967	Kathy Landry Geckle '67 and Robert Geckle '67	Robert Alan, Jr.	Nov. 20, 1970
	Trina and Gary Richardson '67	Sarah Burleigh	Feb. 3, 1971
1967, '68	Virginia Callan Sheldon '68 and Thomas Sheldon '67	Andrew Moffitt	Sept. 29, 1970

Tenure, other Faculty Concerns Heard by Alumni Council

The whole concept of faculty tenure is being questioned this year on more than one campus around the country. Tenure was strongly fought for by the AAUP 30 or 40 years ago as a protection of the college classroom from political interference by college presidents, trustees, or politicians. Once a man has established his scholarly competence, the argument ran, he should be free to express his professional opinions in the classroom without fear of dismissal because those opinions are unpopular.

But under recent conditions, tenure has seemed less important and its unhappy effects more apparent. College administrators can make mistakes in judgment—and a man's teaching effectiveness may change as he ages—but tenure prevents faculties from pruning their deadwood. In the recent seller's market, moreover, caused by an unprecedented proliferation and expansion of colleges and universities in the '60s that created more teaching posts than there were competent teachers to fill them, a professor dismissed from one school could readily find work at another. An army of highly mobile younger college teachers, who have known only this expansive atmosphere of the past decade, have grown accustomed to moving freely from campus to campus in quest of lighter teaching loads, better research facilities, better pay, or more distinguished colleagues in their field—not necessarily in that order. But with the supply of PhDs now caught up with demand, and with available research funds much reduced as Congress adjusts the Federal tap to a mere trickle, the little foxes are now seeking their holes.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Council on Saturday morning of Commencement weekend, the faculty representative to the Alumni Council, Bob Gleason '54, associate professor of Chemistry, aired the tenure problem as it is now confronting the College's faculty and administration. At Middlebury it is not the larger philosophical issue, Should tenure be abandoned? that is being discussed, but rather, What is the ideal ratio of tenured to nontenured faculty to which Middlebury in particular should aspire? The question, far from being "academic", has specific and important practical consequences for the College, Mr. Gleason said: the tenure policy pursued affects the quality of instruction offered, the morale of junior faculty, and the financial burden of the College (which in turn is reflected indirectly in tuition charges and so determines the number of students from middle-income families who can afford a Middlebury education).

At a luncheon with a number of faculty members this spring, Dr. Armstrong is reported to have expressed his belief that the ideal ratio of tenured to nontenured faculty at Middlebury would be 1:1. This opinion, Gleason reported, occasioned shocked consternation among much of the younger, i.e., nontenured, faculty. (At present 58% of the Faculty have tenure, and the average age of its members is 39. By legislation of the Faculty, no man who has not been granted tenure after seven years of teaching at Middlebury may be retained.)

Clearly, a 50%-tenured policy means that, on average, the junior men in any department have no long-term future at Middlebury. Taking the Chemistry department as an example, Gleason said that the services of three exceptionally able men teaching Chemistry will probably be lost to the College eventually. He also predicted that this policy would aggravate the problem of senior faculty members in recruiting the ablest younger men for Middlebury's departments of instruction.

On the other hand, a frequent turnover of junior faculty might be expected to stimulate fresh approaches to teaching and to furnish the student with instructors who are more current with recent developments in their fields—particularly significant, presumably, in younger disciplines like the sciences that are still developing rapidly. Moreover, having a substantial percentage of junior faculty would reduce the cost of instruction—of which faculty salaries represent about 80%—and help the College stay in the black. "A highly tenured faculty is an expensive one," Bob said.

Like most colleges, Middlebury has had to undertake a hard-nosed budget review in every area and has managed to avoid deficit financing by eliminating or greatly reducing salary raises for the coming year. With the cost of living continuing to rise between 5 and 6% a year (and with Vermont's higher than most), salary increases of 2% or less mean, Bob said, that "the Faculty has taken an across-the-board salary cut and are in effect subsidizing the College—not in the long run a viable situation." This is a particularly bitter pill, he added, for those in College houses, whose rents were raised this year an average of 6.8%.

Professor Gleason also reported on the reorganization of Faculty committees, the newly approved College Scholar Program, the effectiveness of the Winter Term, and the newly instituted Student Forum. He expressed his conviction that "Middlebury's faculty, today, is immeasurably stronger than ten years ago."

At the same meeting, Gordon Perine, Director of Alumni Relations, announced that budgetary restrictions had required the discontinuance of publication of the *Weekly News Calendar*, the College-announcement newspaper that had been distributed also to all Council members, and had left in doubt the publication, this coming year, of the *Panther Sports News*, which subscribers had received last year each week during the football season and at longer intervals throughout the balance of the school year.

Vice-president Jack Bates '42 stated that although the College had sent good people to address them, the publicity and turnout for regional alumni dinners had been disappointing in the past year. Paula Jeffries '45, president of the Association, spoke glowingly of the concerts sung by the Middlebury College Choir for alumni groups during Easter week, and regretted that more alumni hadn't heard them.

1927 **John T. Conley**, 71, died April 14 in Middlebury following a short illness. He was a graduate of Boston University Law School and had practiced law all of his life in Middlebury. For many years he was state's attorney for Addison County, had served as state commissioner of labor relations, and for seventeen years was a referee in bankruptcy. During World War II he served for two years with the Seabees. Survivors are his wife, the former Elizabeth Johnson, and a daughter, Betsy (Mrs. Andre Bourdon). Mr. Conley was a member of Chi Psi.

1927 **J. Louise Covert**, 68, died March 22 in Hartford. Following her graduation from college she went to Simsbury, Conn. to teach then left to do settlement work in Brooklyn, N.Y. for three years and to teach in Keysport, N.J. until 1934 when she returned to Simsbury to teach civics, history, and biology until her retirement in 1969. She had done graduate work at Bread Loaf School of English, Teachers' College, Columbia University, and earned an MA at Hillyer College in 1955. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Nicholas Mannocchio. Miss Covert was a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

1928 **Warren E. Stearns**, 63, died Jan. 31 in Homestead, Fla. After attending Middlebury for two years he became a social worker in Buffalo. In 1950 he became a general field representative with the American National Red Cross in Virginia, in 1956 administrator at Fort Pierce Memorial Hospital, and later was administrator of the Provident Hospital in Ft. Lauderdale. Survivors are his wife and a daughter. Mr. Stearns was a member of Alpha Sigma Phi.

1928 **Roland E. Weser**, 67, died March 27 in New Rochelle, N.Y. He attended Middlebury for one year. He is survived by his wife, the former Marjorie Muir. Mr. Weser was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon.

1928 **Clarence P. Young**, 63, died April 13 of a heart attack in Baldwin, N.Y. Following graduation he worked as an accountant with W. R. Grace and Co., R. H. Murphy Co., and H. H. Pike and Co. of New York until about 1958 when he went on to earn his Master's and go into teaching. At the time of his death he was a teacher and mathematics coordinator for the Union Free School District No. 6 on Long Island. Survivors are his wife and a daughter. Mr. Young was a member of Kappa Delta Rho.

1928 Word has been received of the death of **Harriette Wood Peck** (Mrs. Emerson) on Oct. 31, 1969. She is survived by her husband. Mrs. Peck was a member of Delta Delta Delta.

1935 **Frances Chaffee Richmond** (Mrs. Robert P.), 57, died Feb. 4 in Hanover, N.H. following a long illness. After graduation she taught at Borden High School, Wallkill, N.Y., and was a teacher and librarian at Sea Cliff (N.Y.) High School. In 1941 she became counselor for the Central Branch Y.W.C.A. in New York and from 1944-46 served as director of the Vermont State Y.W.C.A. In 1953 she joined the staff of the Hanover (N.H.) school system and at the time of her death was librarian in the elementary school. Survivors are her husband, a son, Robert, and two daughters, Marion and Carol.

1935 **Raymond L. Whitney**, 59, died in April in Princeton, N.J. following a long illness. After graduation he went with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. as a paint chemist. In 1937 he joined the Titanium Division of the National Lead Co. as a chemist and at the time of his death was technical director of the Dutch Boy Paint Division of that company. He had done graduate work at St. John's College and at Rutgers and co-authored several papers on paint or pigment technology presented before The Federation of Societies for Paint Technology. In 1967 he was presented the PaVac Award by the N.Y. Society for Paint Technology for his outstanding contributions to the advancement of protective coatings. Survivors are his wife, the former **E. Virginia Phillips '36**, two daughters, **Michele '63** and **Patricia '69**, and a son, Lawrence. Mr. Whitney was a member of Chi Psi.

1937 Word has been received of the death of **Helen Barnum Ramsaur** (Mrs. Ernest) on May 23, 1970. For two years following her graduation she taught at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey. In 1939 she married Mr. Ramsaur; they had three children, John, Lucy, and Anne. They had lived in Istanbul, Bremen, and Beirut, where Mr. Ramsaur had served in the American Embassies or Consulates of those countries. Since 1964 they had been in the Washington, D.C. area and she had been an elementary teacher in Virginia and Washington. Mrs. Ramsaur was a member of Alpha Xi Delta.

1937 **Richard P. Taylor**, 56, was killed in an automobile accident on Rte. 7 near Mt. Tabor, Vt. on May 22. After graduation he had attended Tufts University School of Law and Diplomacy, being awarded a Master's degree in 1940 and a doctorate in 1960. He had served as an economic analyst with the Dept. of Agriculture, a research writer with the Council for Democracy and United China Relief, and a divisional assistant in the Dept. of State. During World War II he was on duty in the Army for a year and the Naval Reserve for two years. In 1946 Dr. Taylor became a foreign affairs specialist with the State Dept. and was in London for several years. Later he was director of fellowships with the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. In 1961 he became director and assistant to the president of International House in New York City and at the time of his death was executive director of the New York Ass'n. of Voluntary Agencies on Narcotics Addiction and Substance Abuse, Inc. in New York City. Survivors are his wife, the former **Patricia May '40**, two sons, **Richard B. '67**, Jeremy, and a daughter, Patricia. Dr. Taylor was a member of Delta Upsilon.

1943 **Elinor Metzger Reicker** (Mrs. Ronald), 48, died in May 1970. Following graduation she attended Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing. She was a nurse at Abington (Pa.) Memorial Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia, and Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N.Y. In 1953 she married Mr. Reicker who survives her.

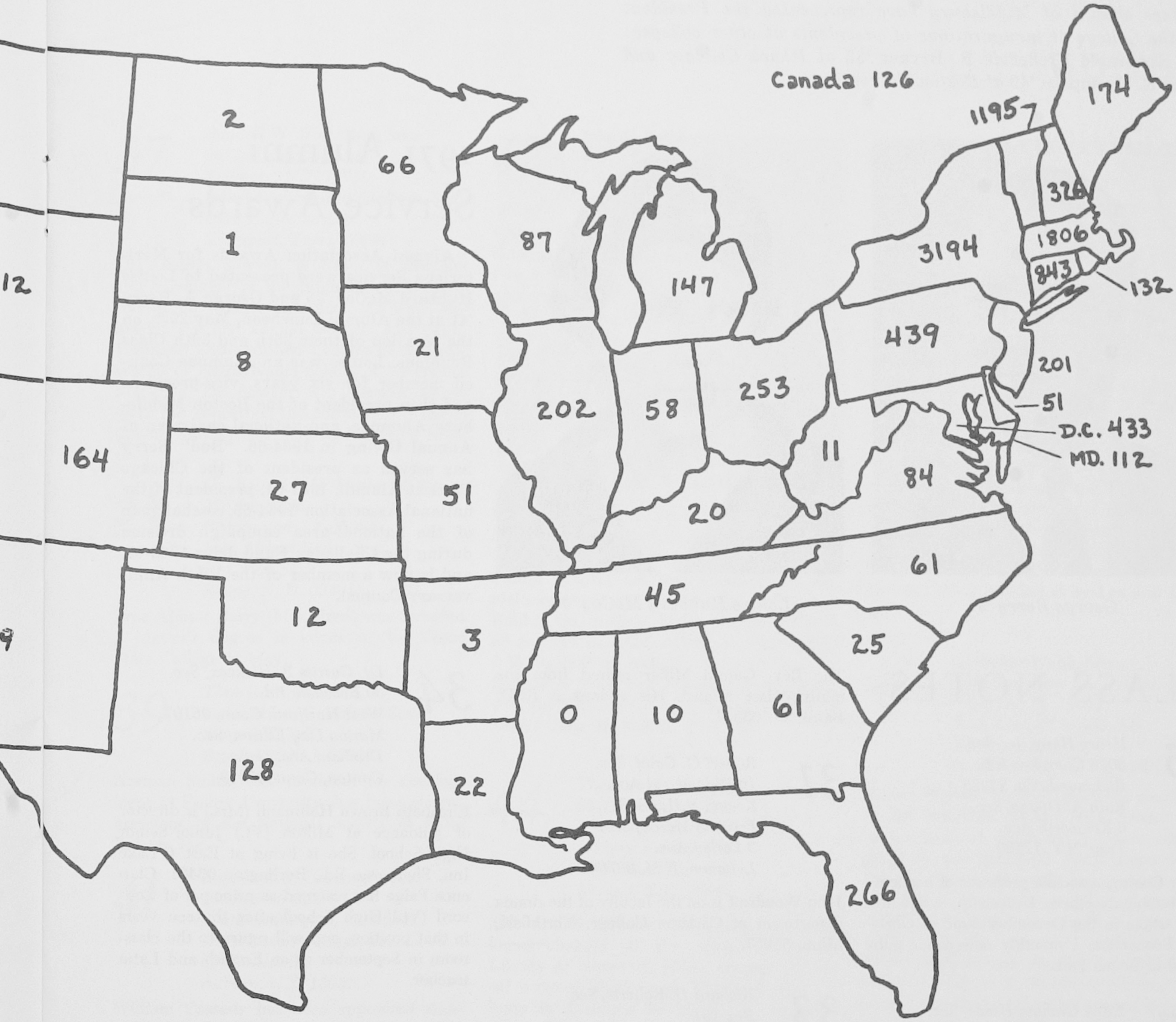
1944 Word has been received of the death of **Howard A. Arenson**, an interior decorator in New York City. Before coming to Middlebury in 1943 he had attended Carroll and Ripon Colleges. During World War II he served in the Navy.

1948 **Milon Cluff** was killed in an accident on Feb. 14. During World War II he served in the infantry and returned after the war to complete work for his degree. Following graduation from Middlebury he earned a Master's at Harvard in 1949. He was an instructor of mathematics at Tufts University before joining IBM. At the time of his death he was a systems engineering instructor with IBM. Survivors are his wife, the former Marion Windsor, and a daughter, Deborah. Mr. Cluff was a member of Theta Chi.

1956 The Alumni Office has just been notified of the death of **Thomas Farber** in a hiking accident in Yosemite National Park about four or five years ago.

1965 Word has been received of the death of **Michael S. Sharp.**

1970 Word has been received of the death of **William D. Ball.**


Canada 126
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266

Three states have slightly less than 4 per 100,000 population: Florida, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming; and three have a bit more than 3: Washington, Arizona and California.

Comparing this census with ten years ago when the alumni body totalled 9,627, we find seven states with fewer alumni today. For example, New Jersey has but 27% of its 1961 Middlebury contingent, having dropped from 738 in '61 to 201 in '71. Virginia has lost 76; Connecticut 62, and Maryland 41. All other states have gained: in the past 10 years, Washington, D.C.'s Middlebury contingent has grown by 349 (415%), Colorado's by 85 (108%), New York's by 1,110 (53%), Vermont's by 245 (26%), and Massachusetts' by 277 (18%).

Our Canadian alumni group has gained 54, for a 75% increase, and Middlebury's "civilian overseas" alumni have grown by 52%. ☐

Where Middlebury Alumni Live

Middlebury alumni enumerated on the map at right total 11,975. In addition there are 86 alumni in the armed services overseas, and 372 civilian alumni (including the 126 Canadians shown) living outside of the States. Another dozen Middleburyans live in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. The grand total as of March 1971 is 12,161 alumni of this College.

By regions, New England is the home of 4,476; and New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are home to another 3,834. Thus 68% of all Middleburyans live in the Northeast. The 17 Western states have 1,005; the Midwest (10 states including West Virginia) have 916; the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware have 680. Nine southern states have 493, and in the Southwest (Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona) live 224 alumni.

There are 126 Canadian Middlebury-ites and 5 living in Mexico. Living overseas are 88 alumni in Europe, 43 in the British Isles, and elsewhere around the world, 110.

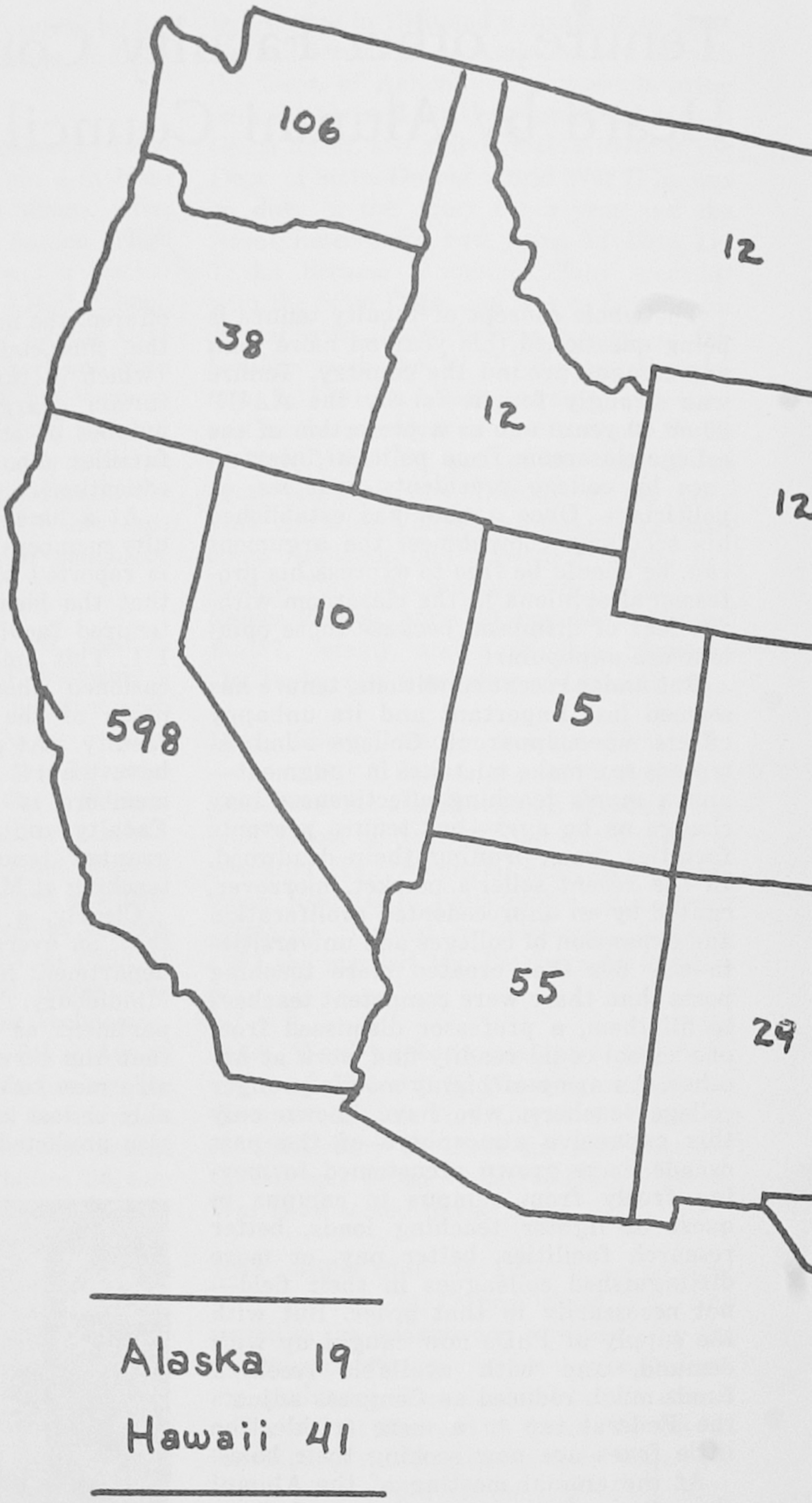
There are more than 300 Middleburyans in each of eight states and more than 100 in each of eleven more:

Over 300:		*Over 100:*	
New York	3,194	Florida	266
Massachusetts	1,806	Ohio	253
Vermont	1,195	Illinois	202
Connecticut	843	New Jersey	201
California	598	Maine	174
Pennsylvania	439	Colorado	164
Washington, D.C.	433	Michigan	147
New Hampshire	326	Rhode Island	132
		Texas	128
		Maryland	112
		Washington	106

In which states are Middlebury alumni the highest *percentage* of their state population?

Vermont's 1,195 alumni, in a state population little larger than San Jose's, ranks the Green Mountain state first, with 272 Middlebury alums per 100,000 population. The District of Columbia is second with 58, followed by New Hampshire with 45. The next seven states in order are:

Massachusetts	32
Connecticut	29
New York	18
Maine	18
Rhode Island	14
Delaware	9, and
Colorado	7.



37

Randall W. Hoffmann, Sec.
2023 Hendricks Ave.
Bellmore, N.Y. 11710
Isabel Ingham Baumgartner, Sec.
1913 E. Sevier Ave.
Kingsport, Tenn. 37664

Dr. Charles Sawyer, professor of anatomy and a member of the Brain Research Institute at the UCLA School of Medicine, delivered the first annual Georgia and Philip Hofmann Distinguished Lecture of the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. Dr. Sawyer is a scientist whose work has concerned the correlation between the nervous system and reproductive function.

38

Dr. Robert J. M. Matteson, Sec.
325 South St.
Bennington, Vt. 05201
Jane Abbott Barry, Sec.
29 Union St.
Keene, N. H. 03431

Jane Abbott Barry (Mrs. Fred) was awarded a Master's degree in education by Keene State College in May.

39

Thor Gustafson, Sec.
Carol Miner Gustafson, Sec.
Stony Hill Rd.
Brookside, N. J. 07926

Norman Smith, vice president for development at Emory University, has been elected president of the National Society of Fund Raisers, Inc.

41

Raymond R. Unsworth, Sec.
1700 Spear St.
South Burlington, Vt. 05401
Doris Lathrop Riggs, Sec.
46 Charles St.
Auburn, N.Y. 13021

William Cassedy has been appointed manager of production planning and control for the Optical Products Division of American Optical Corp. In his new position he will be responsible for the scheduling, lot releasing, and raw material ordering for all Division manufacturing operations. His address is Old Hall Rd., Woodstock, Conn. 06281. **Robert Johnson** is general planning supervisor for the New England Telephone Co. in Boston. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Smith '44,** are living at 167 Main St., Wenham, Mass. 01984.

42

John F. Bates, Sec.
Nancy Rindfusz Bates
4 Brook Dr.
Simsbury, Conn. 06070

Charles Beach has been named central division manager of the Connecticut Light and Power Company's newly aligned central division with headquarters in Waterbury, Conn. He has been with the company since 1946.

43

Robert J. Adsit, Sec.
695 So. Prospect St.
Burlington, Vt. 05401
Virginia Carpenter Halstead, Sec.
82 Friar Tuck Ln.
Stamford, Conn. 06907

Moncrieff Spear is the U.S. consul general in Nassau. His address is American Consulate General, P.O. Box 597, Nassau, Bahamas. **Phillip Towsley** has been promoted to general credit manager of The General Tire and Rubber Co. in Ohio. **Helen Northrop Mitchell** and her husband, Albert, have moved to 2 Winterport on Auburn, Rolling Meadows, Ill. 60008. He is vice president of marketing with the Controls Co. of America Division of Singer Corp. in Melrose Park, Ill.

44

Theodore S. Kolzak, Sec.
26 Treeborough Dr.
West Hartford, Conn. 06117
M. Jane Landes, Sec.
1 Rockland Ave.
Nanuet, N.Y. 10954

Althea Hall Jackson (Mrs.), formerly cataloguer/classifier at the Morrill Memorial Library in Norwood, Mass., became technical services librarian at Thayer Public Library in Braintree on March 15. **Dr. Neil Atkins** has been appointed executive secretary of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. Dr. Atkins joined the Washington staff of the Association in 1968, first as associate secretary and later as deputy executive secretary. **Jean B. Milligan** has been named a Professor on the faculty of the UVM School of Nursing. **Ruth Waldmann** is an Administrative Assistant in the Medical Dept. of Helena Rubenstein of Greenvale, Long Island. She is living at 148 Pine St., Apt. C-7, Freeport, N.Y. 11520.

45

Richard J. Salisbury, Sec.
Kitchell Rd.
Convent Station, N.J. 07961
Ruth Collins Shikes, Sec.
16 W. 77th St., Apt. 16-F
New York, N.Y. 10024

Dr. Thomas Bonner, vice president and provost for academic affairs at the University of Cincinnati, has been named president of the University of New Hampshire. He assumed his duties on July 1. **Robert Clement** is a patent attorney and manager of chemical licensing with the Shell Oil Co. in Houston. He is living at 2026 Sunset Blvd., Houston 77005. **Dr. William Montgomery,** clinical professor of otolaryngology at Harvard Medical School, senior surgeon at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, and consultant in otolaryngology, Children's Hospital Medical Center and Chelsea Naval Hospital, has had a book, *Surgery of the Upper Respiratory System,* Vol. 1, published by Lea and Febiger.

46

G. Walter Webb, Sec.
1234 Rosemont Ln.
Abington, Pa. 19001
Mary Caswell Ingalls, Sec.
250 Spear St.
South Burlington, Vt. 05401

Robert Watson, formerly guidance counselor in the Hingham (Mass.) High School, has been appointed vocational guidance coordinator in the Randolph (Vt.) Union High School district. He will be working with business and industry in placing students and working with area schools in preparing students for the vocational center at Randolph. **William von Dreele,** a contributing editor to William F. Buckley's *National Review,* has just published his second book of political verse entitled *There's Something About a Liberal.*

47

Ray Sacher, Sec.
High Point Dr.
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12603
Alice Neef Perine, Sec.
22 South St.
Middlebury, Vt. 05753

Alice Neef Perine (Mrs. Gordon), English teacher at Middlebury Union High School,

Representing Middlebury

These alumni of Middlebury have represented the President and the College at inaugurations of presidents at other colleges: The Honorable Frederick B. Bryant '33 *at Ithaca College; and* David E. Thompson '49 *at Boston University.*

George Berry '41

Louise Hubbard McCoy '36

1971 Alumni Service Awards

Alumni Association Awards for Meritorious Service were presented to Louise Hubbard McCoy '36 and George A. Berry '41 at the Alumni Luncheon, May 29th, on the occasion of their 35th and 30th Class Reunions. Louise was an Alumnae Council member for six years, vice-president and then president of the Boston Middlebury Alumnae, and national chairman of Annual Giving in 1964-66. "Bud" Berry has served as president of the Chicago District Alumni, 1961-64, president of the national Association 1964-65, co-chairman of the national-area campaign division during the Challenge Fund drive 1963-65, and is now a member of the 175th Anniversary Council.

CLASS NOTES

25

Henry Happ, Jr., Sec.
8018 Cherokee Rd.
Richmond, Va. 23225
Ruth A. Dodge, Sec.
6 Kenworth Ave.
Troy, N.Y. 12180

Oscar Cooley, associate professor of economics at Ohio Northern University, wrote the lead article in the December issue of *Christian Economics*, a monthly newspaper published in Buena Park.

27

Edna Graham Hinds, Sec.
255 Main St.
Binghamton, N.Y. 13905

Dr. Elizabeth Adams has retired and is living now at 47 Franklin St., Dalton, Mass. 01226.

28

John B. Walker, Sec.
R.D. 2
Middlebury, Vt. 05753
Miriam Sweet Coombs, Sec.
Box 1256
Concord, Mass. 01742

The **Rev. Gerald Miller** retired from the ministry last August. His address is RFD, Barre, Vt. 05641.

31

Robert G. Calef, Sec.
16 Ridgewood Ave.
Keene, N.H. 03431
Priscilla March, Sec.
3 Perley Ave.
Lebanon, N.H. 03766

John Woodruff is on the faculty of the drama department at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. 55057.

33

Richard D. Roberts, Sec.
Box 161
Litchfield, Conn. 06759
Bertha McKenzie Hammer, Sec.
206-15 26th Ave.
Bayside, N.Y. 11360

The **Rev. George Owen** and his wife, **Christine Jones '32**, are living in Pinellas Park, Fla. where he is co-pastor of the Good Samaritan Church (United Presbyterian and United Church of Christ). Their home address is 4157 Mainlands Blvd., Pinellas Park 33676.

34

Dr. Curtiss B. Hickcox, Sec.
30 Rosedale Rd.
West Hartford, Conn. 06107
Marion Day Ellison, Sec.
Dunham Ave.
Canton, Conn. 06019

Elizabeth Brown Hoffmann (Mrs.) is director of guidance at Milton (Vt.) Junior-Senior High School. She is living at East O'Lake Inn, Shelburne Rd., Burlington 05401. **Clarence Paige** has resigned as principal of Concord (Vt.) High School after thirteen years in that position, and will return to the classroom in September as an English and Latin teacher.

36

Edwin A. Howard, Sec.
Ruth McNulty Howard, Sec.
116 Adin St.
Hopedale, Mass. 01747

Louise Hubbard McCoy (Mrs. Byron) was honored by the Rutland (Vt.) Chamber of Commerce with a special award in recognition of her work in bringing culture and the arts to Rutland.

In the 150-year-old Atlantic wharf on Boston Harbor, Gerard Cugini ('55) Associates have built an office-and-apartment unit that won a 1970 Gold Medalist Award of the Society of American Registered Architects. Above three floors of office space Gerard built a 3-story apartment in an exciting open plan. To quote the designer, "By the sculptural control of form and the ordering of roof apertures each 'interior' area receives natural light from the main skylight thirty-five feet above the floor level of the living room. Louvers in the skylight are operated by remote control. All service areas have been stacked in a central three-story utility core. A two-story glass wall at the terrace end of the 22 x 37 foot living room makes it possible to view the Boston Harbor from three levels." A master bedroom and bath are also on the first floor. A formal dining balcony, kitchen, and family studio (with its own plexiglas skylight) are on the second level. On the new top level, perched as a "crow's nest" high above the harbor view, are two additional bedrooms and a second bath.

A year-round weekend vacation house designed by the firm won a Red Medalist Award in the same competition. This ski hut was erected in Newbury, N.H. for a family that includes four young children. It is designed for heavy use during the snow season, and its large uncluttered volumes, its walls of native stone or wide board and batten, and its barn-red trim all suggest the simplicity and directness of a New England barn.

55

Dick J. Wollmar, Sec.
Mary Lou King Wollmar, Sec.
Old Winter St.
South Lincoln, Mass. 01773

Arthur Heublin has been elected president of Keypunch Service Co. **Martin McCurdy** has been collaborating with **Frederick Gennert '59** for several months in the creation of a new television series for children, to debut in the 1971-72 season. Martin, who resides in Phoenix with his wife and three children, is a communications executive for Honeywell Corp. He has written and performed all the music scores for the new series. The stories, under the series title "Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax," deal with a variety of subjects and incorporate film sequences produced in 32 different countries.

56

The Rev. Ronald C. Lawson, Sec.
St. Mary's Rectory
College St.
Middlebury, Vt. 05753
Sally Gerhart Mitchell, Sec.
47 Western Blvd.
Gillette, N.J. 07933

Charles Robinson is in Vietnam for two years working with AID. The address for him and his wife, **Heather Hamilton '57,** is c/o Robert B. Wilson, USAID-PH, APO San Francisco 96243. **Richard Hayes** is an attaché at the American Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, S.A. **Hawley Jones,** formerly assistant to the banking manager, has been named assistant manager of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank. **Suzanne Makin** is married to Marvin Winter and they have a son, Eric, born in 1970. Their address is 209 Lincoln Pl., Apt. 9-A, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11217. **John Kerney** is manager of employee communications with Avon Products, Inc. in New York City. **Peter Storms** has been appointed director in the financial reporting division of the corporate actuarial and control department at The Travelers Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn. Storms joined the company in 1956 and has served as actuarial analyst, senior actuarial analyst, and since 1968 assistant comptroller. He is a member of the American Academy of was elected a director of the Vermont Education Association in April. **Comstock Small** is circulation librarian in the James Milne Library at the State University of New York College at Oneonta. He is living at 108 Clinton St., Oneonta 13820.

48

Benjamin F. Bradley, Jr., Sec.
Julia Friend Bradley, Sec.
91 Crest Rd.
Ridgewood, N.J. 07450

Lawrence Glazier and his family have been in England this past year where he has been working in London as an exchange teacher. **Sylvia Smead Liebenow** (Mrs. Bradford) has been presented an award for excellence in teaching by the Wiegand Memorial Foundation. The award consists of a sterling plate appropriately inscribed and a check from the foundation. Mrs. Liebenow has taught seventh-grade English at Pioneer Valley Regional School, Northfield, Mass. for eight years. She is also head of the junior-high English department.

49

Duncan K. Law, Sec.
Constance Kelly Law, Sec.
Box 353
West Newbury, Mass. 01985

Donald Craig is comptroller at the Northeast Kingdom Mental Health Service in Newport, Vt., and is living on Hillside St., Newport 05855. **Marjorie Mullen** was the script supervisor for The New Dick Van Dyke Show which was broadcast from Arizona. She was in Cave Creek, Ariz., until July when she returned to Hollywood.

50

Dr. Paul A. Skudder, Sec.
160 Pelhamdale Ave.
Pelham, N.Y. 10803
Lois Rapp McIlwain, Sec.
RD 2, Post Rd.
Malvern, Pa. 19355

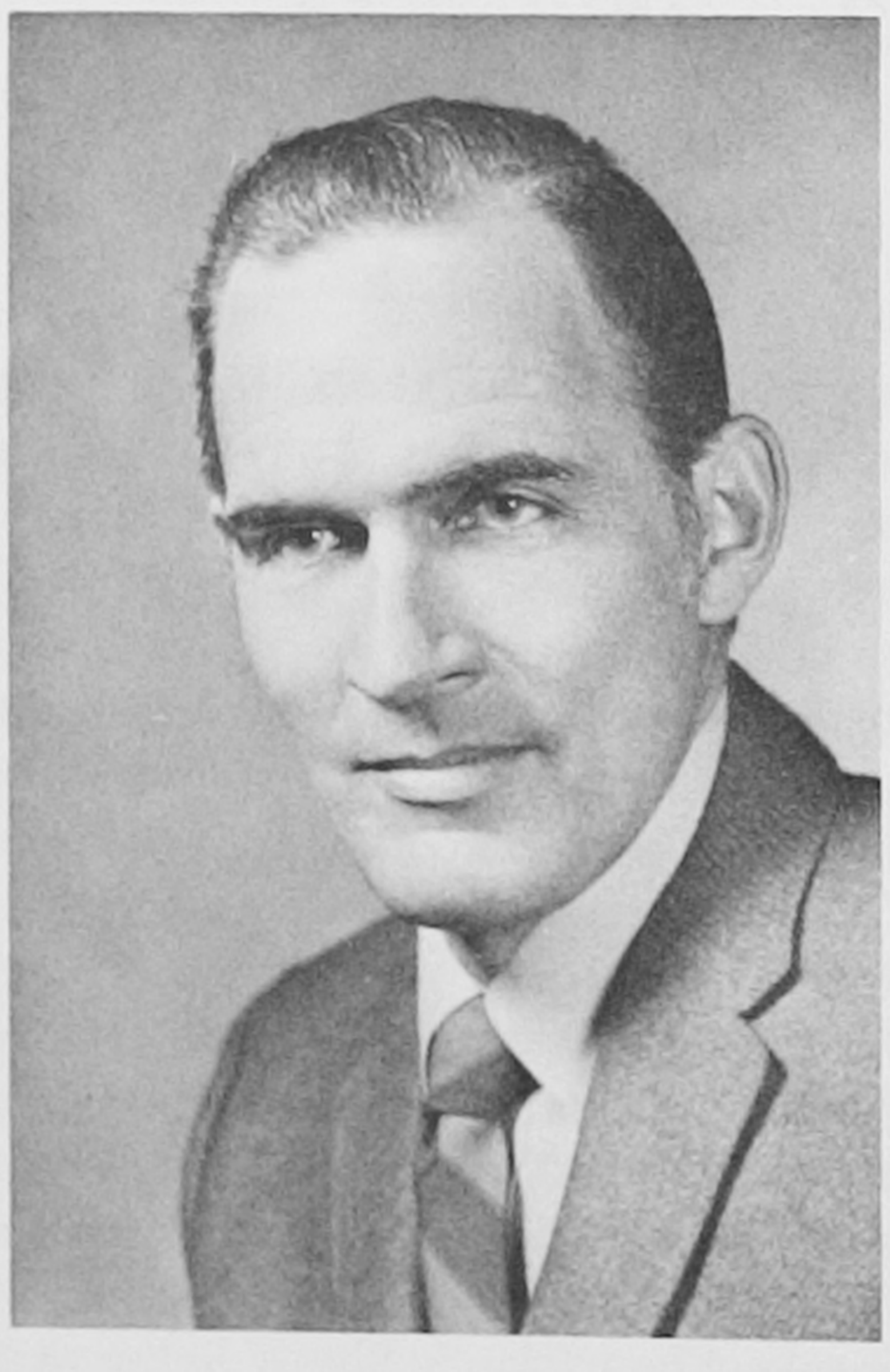
Homer Ellis has been named president and chief executive officer of the Factory Point National Bank of Manchester Center, Vt. **Paul Kailey** is president and owner of the Sunri Ski Shop in Bethel, Me. He is also a sales representative for Scandia Trading Co. and Rainier Active Sportswear. His address is Box 476, Bethel 04217. **Dr. Bernard Friedlander,** a clinical psychologist, has been at the University of Hartford this past year teaching two undergraduate courses and doing research on new methods to use automated techniques to evaluate aspects of language performance and development in infants and young children. His address is 86 Craigmoor Rd., West Hartford 06107.

51

H. Seely Thomas, Jr.
38 Pennsylvania Ave.
Flemington, N.J. 08822
Jane Hyde Christopher, Sec.
21 Old Colony Rd.
Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02181

Donald Axinn, president of the Donald Axinn Co., developers of prize-winning Long Island industrial parks and of the Long Island Office Park, and a member of the Hofstra University Board of Trustees, has taken leave of absence from both positions to serve as associate dean of the Hofstra College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. As organizer of the new Institute of the Arts at the University, Don will coordinate the performing functions of the various arts departments, and will work with community groups that assist the university in many of its artistic endeavors. **Dr. Ernest Gilmont,** director of research and development with A. Gross and Co., Division of Millmaster-Onyx Corp. of Newark, N.J., has been installed as president-elect of the American Institute of Chemists.

Ernest Gilmont '51



Robert Bishop '52

52

William H. Kirby, Sec.
372 Cedar Ln.
New Canaan, Conn. 06840
Jean Hosford Fleming, Sec.
388 Cedar Ln.
New Canaan, Conn. 06840

Daniel Scott is sales manager for the RCA Corp. in Arlington, Va. He and his wife, **Marilyn Buist '53,** are living at 8816 Charles Hawkins Way, Annandale, Va. 22203. **Robert Bishop** has been named controller of Rodco, Inc. of Randolph, Vt., Arctic Cat distributor for the six New England states. **Carol Holmes Phillips** (Mrs. John) is a part-time secretary to the director of psychological and speech therapy service of the Wellesley schools. **Charles Kent** has been appointed assistant secretary in the group division at Aetna Life and Casualty. **Lorna Bowlby Cowell** (Mrs. Robert) has been appointed to a new post in health education in Masconomet, Mass.

53

Roger B. May, Sec.
37 Collinwood Rd.
Maplewood, N.J. 07040
Elizabeth Darling Sherburne, Sec.
227 Leonard Ave.
Nashville, Tenn. 37205

Richard Ireland has been elected vice president of industrial engineering with Bavier, Bulger and Goodyear, Inc., management consultants of New Haven, Conn. **Sally Moulton Schenck** (Mrs. Gordon) is owner of the Credit Bureau of Macomb, Ill. Her address is P.O. Box 401, Macomb 61455.

54

Charles B. Fay, Sec.
Ann Heath Fay, Sec.
341 E. Knowlton Rd.
Media, Pa. 19063

Jean-Marie McKenna Cook (Mrs. Daniel) was awarded a PhD by Harvard University in March. **Allan Wright** is marketing personnel manager, in charge of manpower development and personnel practices with Honeywell Information Systems, Inc. in Wellesley Hills, Mass. He is living at 135 E. Main St., Apt. K-11, Westboro 01581. **Phyllis Kezar Simmons** (Mrs. William) will be teaching second grade at the Pollard School in Timberland Regional School District, Atkinson, N.H. next year. **Peter DeLackner** is owner of Mustang Boat Co. His address is P.O. Box C-2, Wickenburg, Ariz. 85358.

George Camp has taken a leave of absence from the Federal Bureau of Prisons to be commissioner of corrections in New York City. He and his wife, **Anne Schaefer,** are living on Hawthorne Way, Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530. **Thomas Irwin,** instructor of biology and chairman of the life sciences department at Burlington (Vt.) High School, has been selected Outstanding Biology Teacher in Vermont.

61

John L. Williams, Sec.
26 Bentley Ave.
Poultney, Vt. 05764
Janet S. Reed, Sec.
190 Pleasant Grove Rd., Apt. C-6
Cayuga Heights
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

Ann Bayard Ketterer (Mrs. Gordon) is an architect and associate in the firm of Urban Design Associates in Pittsburgh. **Peter Connal,** formerly unit manager with Procter and Gamble, has been named state manager for the Daniel Mordecai Co., food brokers and sales representatives of food, health, and beauty products, based at Natick, Mass.

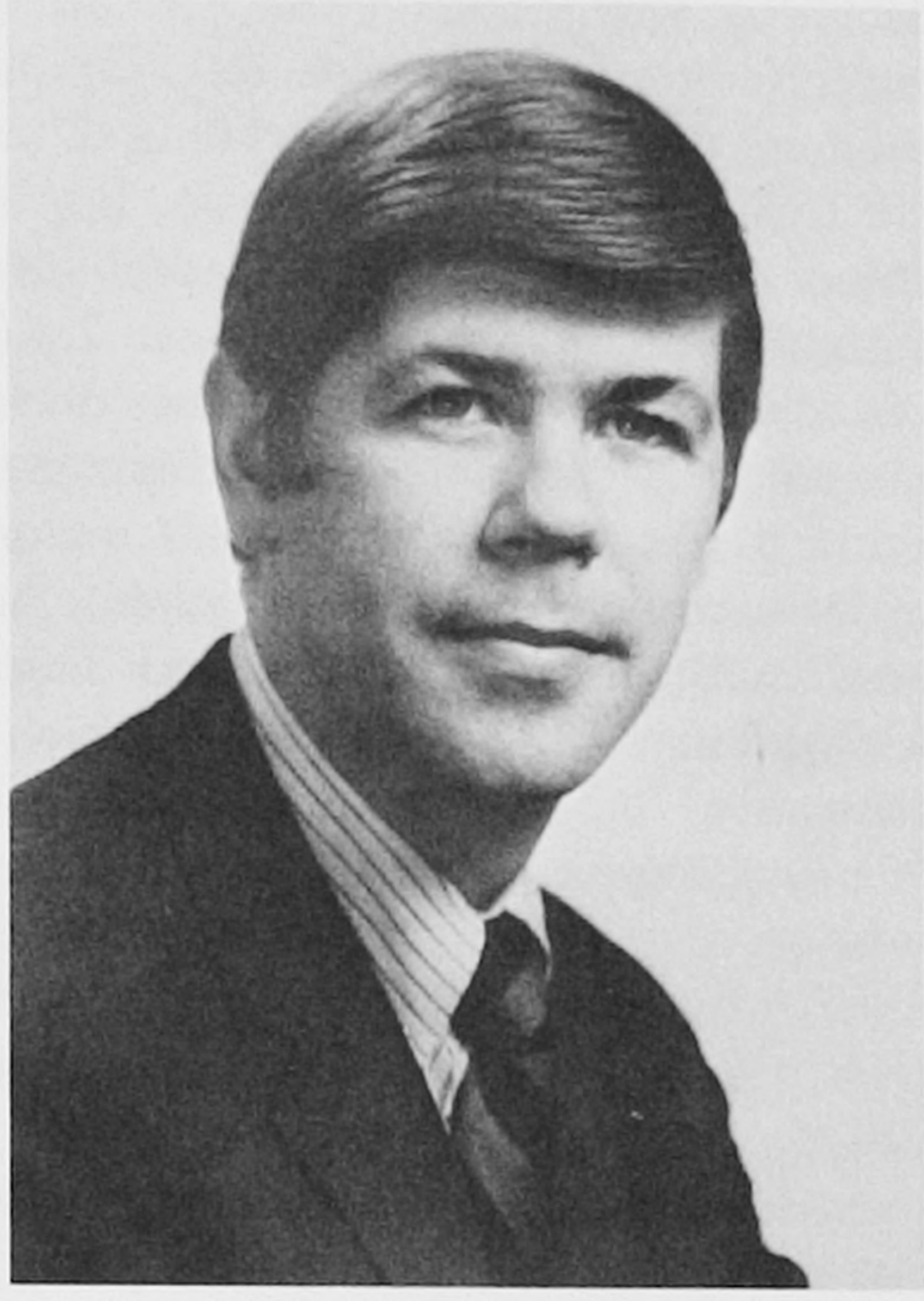
62

Phyllis Cole Sears, Sec.
35 Waltermire St.
Belmont, Calif. 94002

Gail Bonhag Baron (Mrs. Paul) is a Spanish instructor at Drew University. Her address is 375 Cook Ave., Scotch Plains, N.J. 07076. **Kerry Reilly Ingold** (Mrs. Peter) served as guidance counselor for the last few months of the school year at Newport (N.H.) High School. **Michael Kulick** has become a partner in the law firm of Sorokin, Sorokin, Hurwitz, Wetstone and Psarakis of Hartford, Conn. **Capt. Owen O'Donnell** is stationed at McGuire Air Force Base, N.J. He is living at 4231-C No. Falcon Ct., Trenton 08641. **William Eastler,** former manager of Technical Services Dept. at Itek Corp., Waltham, Mass., became general manager of Excelsior Printing Co., No. Adams, Mass., last fall. Excelsior Printing is a wholly owned subsidiary of Crane Paper Co. **John Hornbostel** was awarded an LLB degree by Fordham University School of Law in June. **William Dalsimer** is now a "storefront lawyer" for OEO in the Hunts Point section of the South Bronx in New York City.

63

Charles M. Burdick, Sec.
Susan Handy Burdick, Sec.
Box 501
Kent, Conn. 06757



Alan Lamson '60

Russell Barnum is an employment service counselor with the State of Vermont. His address is Terrace Hill Trailer Park, North Clarendon, Vt. 05759. **Charles Burdick** will be assistant director of admissions at Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H., this fall. **Anna Panayotou Schreiber** (Mrs. Phillippe) is doing research for the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and teaching political science to junior-year-abroad American students. Her husband is working with the London office of his New York law firm. They are living at 5 Derwent House, 57-A Cromwell Rd., London SW 7. **Major Ronald Gambolati** has been attending Georgetown University this past year, working for a Master's in Russian Area Studies, with major concentration in history. During that time his wife, **Mary Auryansen,** has been a research analyst at the Center for Political Research which publishes the *National Journal,* a comprehensive weekly report on activities in the federal government. Since the first of July they have been stationed at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., where Ron is attending the military intelligence advanced course for nine months. **Raleigh Clark** is an accountant at Winding Brook Lodge in Keene, N.H. The address for him and his wife, **Nancy Van der Veer '64,** is RFD 1, Keene 03431. **Calvin Ringquist** is an account executive in commercial sales with Allstate Insurance Co. of St. Petersburg, Fla. His address is 4300 Cortez Way, So., St. Petersburg 33712.

64

Peter K. Wood, Sec.
10 Tessdale Pl., Apt. 2412
Scarborough 704 Ont., Canada
Joan Smith Johnson, Sec.
63 Bellevue Ave.
Rutland, Vt. 05701

Perry Hanson and his wife, **Susan Easton,** are doing research for their PhD degrees in Sweden. Their address is Frödingsgatan 8, 754 21 Uppsala, Sweden. **Deborah Crehan Andrews** (Mrs. William) is a lecturer in English at Ohio State University. She is living at 1087 Folkstone Rd., Columbus, O. 43220. **William Kieffer** is lending representative for national accounts with the Southern California First National Bank. **Margaret Franck** is working for HEW in Washington and living at 1101 Third St., S.W., Washington 20024. **Paul Fava** is president of Property Rental, Inc. in Middlebury, Vt. The address for him and his wife, **Susan Darnell '68,** is Box 603, Middlebury 05753. **Capt. Lee Calligaro** is in the Army, serving as staff attorney in the Ft. Monmouth Legal Assistance Program. He and his wife, **Linda Cancellieri,** are living at 225 Schock Ave., Neptune, N.J. 07753. **Sherman Eddy** is a systems analyst programmer with the Sydney Stock Exchange. His address is 29 Reddall St., Manly, NSW, Australia. **Marshall Montgomery** has become associated with the Stamford law firm of Maguire, Cole, Bentley and Babson. **Cecil Forster** has completed his tour of active duty in the Marine Corps. His address is 62 W. Fourth St., Mt. Vernon, N.Y. 10550.

Virginia Swinn will be in the French doctoral program at Yale University this fall. **Ronald Reese** will be an instructor of physics at Bates College beginning in September. **Byron Fink** is a graduate student in music history at Boston University. He and his wife, **Lydia Merritt '65,** are living at 85 Hollis Ave., Braintree, Mass. 02184. **John Vecchiolla** has passed the Connecticut bar examination and is now an attorney with the law firm of Dougherty and Dougherty in Greenwich. **John Orders** is assistant director, office of graduate and career plans, at Harvard University. **Charles Gibbons** has been transferred from IBM's group staff in Harrison, N.Y. to Atlanta, Ga. where he is on the corporate staff of new product development and product forecasting in the general systems division of the company. He is living at 545 Bridgewater Dr., N.W. Atlanta 30328. **David Smith,** having completed a management training program at New Hampshire Bankshares, has been appointed to the staff of The First National Bank of Derry, N.H. He has served overseas as a linguist and in the United States as a member of the U.S. Security Agency.

65

Bruce E. Gunther, Sec.
4 Skytop Dr.
Croton, N.Y. 10520
Carol Burr, Sec.
415 Castle Dr.
Paradise, Calif. 95969

Peter Storms '56

Actuaries. **Elizabeth Davis Latz** (Mrs. Arje) is a clinical psychologist in Israel. Her address is Maon Academayin B, Shiku Sharet, Lydda, Israel.

57

Harry M. Oram, Sec.
134 Jolind Rd.
Paoli, Pa. 19301
Carol Van Duyn Terhune, Sec.
8 Echo Dr.
Darien, Conn. 06820

Major David Stivers is a National Guard advisor in Red Bank, N.J. He is living at 800-A Pinebrook Rd., Eatontown, N.J. 07701. **William Dow** has been promoted to associate actuary in the group division at Aetna Life and Casualty. **Dr. G. Dann Sargent** has been promoted to associate professor of chemistry at Amherst College. **Randall Sargent** is systems project manager with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith in New York City. He is living at 2387 Ramshorn Dr., Manasquan, N.J. 08743. **Mary Porter** is a systems analyst with United Air Lines in San Francisco. She is living at 157 Elm St., Apt. 104, San Mateo 94401.

58

John C. Lewis, Jr., Sec.
Susan Lockwood Lewis, Sec.
29 South St.
Middlebury, Vt. 05753

The *Springfield* (Mass.) *Union* announced that **Carl Scheer,** general manager of the Carolina Cougars of the American Basketball Association, has been named President and General Manager of the Greensboro Generals of the Eastern Hockey League. In addition to these responsibilities, Carl maintains a law practice in Greensboro.

The New York Times Sunday sports section included a front-page article on **Pete Bostwick** who, along with his younger brother, made the quarter-final round of the 60th annual Walter J. Travis Memorial invitation golf tournament. Results of the tournament were not available at press time. Pete has also been elected a trustee of the National Art Museum of Sport.

Ron Sundstrom has been appointed sales manager for Eastman Kodak's systems markets division at the Denver Marketing Center. With Kodak for ten years, Ron has served as a sales representative in San Diego and Los Angeles, a sales trainer in the San Francisco office, and a marketing specialist for computer information systems at Kodak's general offices.

Kathy Williams Souter is a computer programmer with World Savings and Loan Association in Lynwood, California. She is living at 2813 Elkport Street in Lakewood.

Still in the New Canaan area is **Jules Auger** who has been appointed pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran Church. Jules is still very active in youth counselling.

Dick Woodworth has been named managing editor of *The West Hartford* (Conn.) *News*. Dick has been managing editor for Genesee Valley Newspapers, Inc., publisher of five weekly papers in suburban Rochester. The Woodworths now live at 365 Ridgewood Road in West Hartford.

Gerry Noonan came to Middlebury from the East Side Settlement House in 1954 with the help of Mr. E. Carroll Strollenwerck. Seventeen years later, Gerry has returned to Middlebury to help honor Mr. Stollenwerck as he received an honorary degree from Middlebury. Gerry's organizational abilities helped to bring to the campus for this occasion other graduates from Middlebury and from St. Lawrence, as well as directors and former directors of the East Side Settlement House and present Midd undergraduates. They were present at Commencement exercises and a cocktail party in Mr. Stollenwerck's honor. Gerry himself is working for Television Advertising Representatives, Inc. in New York City and has recently completed requirements for his Juris Doctor degree.

Living at 102 Hillside Avenue in Englewood, N.J. is **Peter T. Coe** who is operating director of employee relations for the Consumer and Service Industries Business unit of American Can Company.

Charlie Gilbert, his wife and three children, are living in Morrisville, Pa. where Charlie is in the car business, selling imported as well as General Motors products His address: 38 W. Crown Terrace, Morrisville.

59

Edward D. Fowler, Sec.
4021 Susan Dr.
Williamsville, N. Y. 14221
Aliceanne Britain Griffin, Sec.
4 Sunset Ln.
So. Hamilton, Mass. 01982

Lester McDowell has been elected assistant vice president of the Bay State Merchants National Bank. **Major Bruce Phinney** is a graduate student in Latin American studies at the University of Alabama. His address is 705 Williamsburg E., Tuscaloosa 35401. **William Ryan** has been advanced to regional pension manager by Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. He will handle pension sales development in New England, Oklahoma, and Texas. **Anne Martin Hartmann** and her husband, George, will be living in Spain for the next three to five years. Their address is Calle Urquijo 3, Las Arenas (Viscaya) Spain. **Frederick Gennert** and **Martin McCurdy '55** have been in collaboration for several months in the creation of a new television series for children to debut in the 1971-72 season. Fred, who lives at 1915 Santa Barbara St. in Santa Barbara with his wife and four children, is creative head for Looking-Glass Films and is writer-director for the series. Martin, who lives in Phoenix, is a communication executive for Honeywell Corp., and has written and performed all the music for the new series. The stories, under the series title "Shoes and Ships and Sealing Wax," deal with a variety of subjects and incorporate film sequences produced in 32 different countries. **John Fay** has been named manager of The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company's office at Thames Plaza, Norwich, Conn. **Dr. Jesse Ginsburg** has opened an office for the practice of general medicine at 19 Spellman Terrace in Rutland, Vt. He has been an allergy fellow and teacher at the University of Southern California.

60

Kent D. Kehs, Sec.
Judith Jacobson Kehs, Sec.
Glen St.
Rowley, Mass. 01969

Alan Lamson has been named vice president of The Garcia Ski and Tennis Corp. During his nearly three years with Garcia, Alan has been assisting the president. **Breck Lardner** has joined the staff of Antell, Wright and Nagel, management consultants, as a partner. **Joseph Bujold,** national sales manager of the shoe division of G. H. Bass and Co., has been honored by U.S. tanners for his contribution to the creation and popularization of women's high-quality, high-fashion leather shoes for the mass market. **Dr.**

science at the University of Hawaii and living at 907 Kahuna Ln., Apt. C-73, Honolulu 96814. **Linda MacArthur** is a fourth grade teacher at Park School, Brookline, Mass. Her address is 122 Trowbridge St., Cambridge 02138. **Richard Wilson** is working for the E. J. Construction Co. in Worcester, Mass., and living at 3 Burgess St., Worcester 01609. **Susan Caughman** is a PhD candidate in African history at Boston University. She is living at 287 Broadway, Cambridge 02139. **Arthur Coolidge,** a high school physics teacher in Scotia, N.Y., won the annual 10-mile road race sponsored by Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church of Cambridge, Mass. in March. **Lt. Samuel Levin** has been awarded the Army Commendation Medal for meritorious service in Vietnam. **Daniel Eiben** is working for an MA in student personnel work in higher education at Case Western Reserve University and, in conjunction with that program, is working in the office of the dean of Adelbert College and the office of the vice provost for student affairs, both at Case Western Reserve. He is living at 2932 So. Moreland Blvd., Apt. 3-A, Cleveland 44120. **W. Harry Newcomb** has completed his tour of active duty in the Army and is living at 6054 No. Alta St., Whittier, Calif. 90601. **Ben Eklof** is in his third year of graduate study at Princeton, specializing in Russian and Chinese rural history and peasant revolutions. He hopes to spend at least part of next year in Russia, probably in Leningrad. His address is c/o History Dept., Dickinson Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08540. **Robert Flaws** has spent most of 1970 in India on pilgrimage. He returned to the United States in December and is continuing his study and practice of the Buddhist Vajrayans with his guru, Lama Sonam Kazi, who has also come to America. Bob is a member of the Nyingmapa Order and secretary of the Nyingthig Buddhist Society.

Lawrence Raab will be attending Syracuse University next year to work for a Master's. **Ann Miller Martin** (Mrs. Lewis) is a personnel assistant and secretary with Monsanto Canada, Ltd. in Montreal. **Heidi Martin** is a case technician with the Mary Fletcher Unit of Vermont Medical Center. Her address is RFD 2, Mills Point, Winooski, Vt. 05454. **Nancy Cahill Mercer** (Mrs. John) has been taking courses at the University of California at Irvine during the past year. She is living at 1412 S.E. Walnut Ave., Apt. 204, Tustin, Calif. 92680. **Capt. Robert Mygatt,** stationed at Ft. Rucker, Ala. as assistant adjutant in Headquarters Company, has been awarded the Air Medal. **Philip Johnson** is a statistician in the New Hampshire Dept. of Health. He is living on Terrace Rd., Franklin, N.H. 03235. **Sharon Galligan** will be a counselor at the Weeks School, Vergennes, Vt. this fall. **Penelope Clark** is a graduate student in English at Plattsburgh State College, working for a provisional secondary teaching certificate for New York State. Her address is 129-A So. Catherine St., Plattsburgh 12901. **Kveta Gora Pierre** and her husband, Francois, moved to 156 Burbank Dr., Willowdale, Ont., Canada, on June 1. He is a management consultant with McKinsey and Co. in their Toronto office. **Frank Adshead** was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine in May. In his junior year he was elected to the Matthew Cryor Honor Society representing the top ten per cent of the class after the first three years of dental study and to the Student Board of Ethical Relations, the school's honor board. He was honored for having the highest academic average in the Epsilon chapter of the Delta Sigma Delta national dental fraternity. In his senior year he was selected for membership in the Omicron Kappa Upsilon Honorary Dental Society, the dental equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Adshead has been a member of the Naval Dental Reserve at Penn since 1967 and will serve with the Naval Dental Corps at Newport, R.I. for the next two years. **Charles Daugherty** has received a teaching assistantship at the University of Montana and will be working there for a PhD in zoology this coming year.

69

Lt. John L. McMahan, Sec.
HHC 2/37 Armor
APO New York 09068
Mary E. MacArthur, Sec.
c/o Parton
RD 1
Middlebury, Vt. 05753

Lee Lamprecht is on active duty in the Army as a radio teletype operator. His address is C Co., 144th Signal Support Plt., APO New York 09068. **James Hambleton** is studying for an MA in Slavic languages at the University of Michigan. His address is 1210 Coman House, 1440 Hubbard St., Ann Arbor 48105. **Lee Goullaud** is studying for an MA in geology at the University of Washington and living at 4704 22nd N.E., Apt. 4, Seattle 98105. **Anne Sykes** is a graduate student in mathematics education at Columbia University and is living at 405 E. 63rd St., New York 10021. **Susan Robb** is studying education planning involving the organization of day-care and pre-school centers at the University of Michigan. Her address is 1416 Hill St., Ann Arbor 48104. **John Hinz** is a library assistant at Columbia University Libraries. He is living at 600 W. 115th St., New York 10025. The address for **Michael Doherty** and his wife, **Sally Keene,** is Box 2219, Frederiksted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands 00840. He is working for RCA. During the past year and for this coming year **Barney Maier** and his wife, **Eleanor Stutz,** are instructors in English at Tunghai University, Taiwan. Barney teaches English and creative writing and Eleanor, freshman English and Romantic and Victorian literature. Their address is Box 918, Tunghai University, Taichung, Taiwan. **Gary Hydinger** enlisted for four years in the Navy in May 1970. Last summer he began work in folklore and folklife at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. In September he took a military leave of absence from the University and began active duty in the Navy.

Susan Graves is a student in the federal teacher-intern program at Claremont Graduate School. Her address is 709 No. College Ave., Claremont, Calif. 91711. **Sallie Jones** is an instructor at Durham College. She is living at 1645 E. Thomas Rd., Phoenix, Ariz. 85016. **Paula Chabot** is a Latin teacher at Daniel Hard High School in Madison, Conn., and is living at 1403 Chapel St., New Haven 06511. **Mary MacArthur,** who has been assistant director of admissions at Middlebury, will be working in the investment division of The First National Bank of Boston, starting in September. **Ensign Robert Powell** is on active duty in the Navy. His address is USS Roan (DD-853), FPO New York 09501. **Susan Rohrbacher Gricus** (Mrs. David) is a fifth-grade teacher in the Lambert School, Houlton, Me. **Ralph Sexton** received an MBA from Boston University in June and has joined the Polaroid Corp. of Waltham, Mass. as production supervisor in the film division. His address is 14 Rangeley Rd., Winchester 01890. **2nd Lt. Timothy Peck** is on active duty in the Army. His address is 8877 Oliver Ct., Manassas, Va. 22110. **Lynn Bayliss Daughtery** (Mrs. Charles) has been awarded a National Science Foundation Fellowship for next year. Lynn and Charles will attend the University of Montana where each will be working for a PhD in zoology. **Gwyneth Hill Beagley** (Mrs. Walter) has been granted a full tuition scholarship by Bryn Mawr for study in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the coming year.

Craig Johnson is working at the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City and living at 475 Second Ave., New York 10003. **Dr. Steven Firestone** is a resident physician at Harbor General Hospital. He is living at 2610 Manhattan Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. 90254. **Emily Chalmers McCallion** (Mrs. Douglas) is a claims representative with the Automobile Mutual Insurance Co. of America. Her address is 838 Pelhamdale Ave., Apt. 1-K, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. **Albert Reilly**, a member of the Knox College coaching staff since 1968, has been named head football coach at the college, effective this fall. **Joseph Thomas** is a ski representative with the Olin Ski Co. His address is 4305 Highland, Manhattan Beach, Calif. 90266. **Geoffrey Wadsworth** has been attending New York University Graduate School of Business, working for an MBA. In June he joined the investment research staff of Chemical Bank's Trust Investment Division in New York. **Carolyn Buttolph** was married to Roger Glazebrook on Sept. 14, 1968 and now has a son, Travis Halsey, born Nov. 6, 1970. Carolyn is self-employed as a potter. **David Thompson** is senior project analyst with Standard Oil of New Jersey in London. The address for him and his wife, **Catherine Centeno '68**, is Sloane Square House, Flat 14, 1 Holbein Pl., London SW 1, England. **Nancy Smith Smith** (Mrs. John) is in the trust investment administration of Provident National Bank of Philadelphia. She is living at 501 So. Narberth Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. **Richard Ley** is owner-photographer of the Richard Ley Studios. He married Jessica Wright in July 1966 and they have a daughter, Marika, born Apr. 7, 1970. Their address is 301 W. 29th St., New York 10001. **Helen Chadwick** is in the PhD program in art history at Pennsylvania State University. Her address is 622½ So. Allen St., State College 16801.

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Frederick Beams will be teaching mathematics at the Holderness School in Plymouth, N.H. this next year. **Edward Buttolph** is a salesman for Buttolph Lumber Co. of Skaneateles, N.Y. The address for him and his wife, **Carroll Mullis '67**, is RD 2, Manor Heights, Skaneateles 13152. **Dow Davis** received an MBA in December from Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. He is now in international banking services with the First National Bank of Boston. The address for him and his wife, **Connie Reynolds '67**, is 53 Craftsland Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. **Gail Akley Bowen** (Mrs. Hubert) will be teaching first grade in the Middle Gate School, Newton, Conn., this fall. **Dr. Gary Bevington**, assistant professor of linguistics at the University of Massachusetts, has been awarded a $1,000 grant for research in the sound structure of Albanian speech by The American Council of Learned Societies. He is spending this summer at the Albanalogical Institute in Prishine, Yugoslavia, a region of Yugoslavia where Albanian is spoken. Gary's research will build on his doctoral dissertation, "Albanian Phonology," for which he was awarded the first PhD in the University's new program in linguistics. In the fall he will become assistant professor of linguistics at Northeast Illinois State College. **Robert North** is on active duty in the Army at Ft. Bragg. His address is 1849 Gola Dr., Fayetteville, N.C. 28301. **Ivo Meisner** is assistant staff judge advocate in the Army. He and his wife, **Cynthia MacMackin**, are living at 202 Kody Dr., Fairbanks, Alaska 99701. **Gail Howrigan** will be teaching second grade in the Duxbury (Mass.) Elementary School this coming year. **David Lodding** is treasurer of David Claire and Co., Inc. and living at 18 Fox Ln., Medfield, Mass. 02052. **Martha Faulkner Fenno**, her husband, Stephen, and his brother have purchased an animal farm and family recreation area in Bar Harbor, Me. Their address is Aqualand, Route 3, Bar Harbor 04069.

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Charles Moffett is working at the A. Shickman Gallery in New York City and living at 440 E. 81st St., New York 10028. **Robin Flint Ballenger** (Mrs. Robert) is a teacher at Town and Country School, Rolling Hills, Calif. and living at 1617 Via Garfias, Palos Verdes Estates 90274. **Jane Johnston** is a teaching fellow and PhD candidate at Tufts. She is living at 15 Howland St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. **Karl Lindholm** is teaching at the University School in Chagrin Falls, O. and living at 1684 Belman Rd., Cleveland Heights, 44118. **Richard Hogan** was a philosophy instructor at Bowling Green State University until June and is now at Purdue. His address is c/o Dept. of Philosophy, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind. 47906. **Jacqueline Schafer** is a legislative aide for New York Senator James L. Buckley. She is living at 130 D St., S.E., Washington 20003. **Bruce Emra** has been awarded a BA and MA from New York University and is in his fourth year of teaching English and creative writing at Northern Highlands Regional High School, Allendale, N.J. His address is 27 Pembroke Pl., Glen Rock 07452. **Frederick Olander** has completed his three-year tour of active duty in the Army and is working now for his father in the sale of building materials. He and his wife, **Karen Wise '68**, have a family of two, Geoffrey, 2½ years old, and Jonathan, three months. They have bought a new home at 85 No. Maple St., Florence, Mass. 01060. **Eric Tunis** is a researcher with Westwood Research, Inc. His address is c/o Westwood Research, Inc., Khiabau Kakh Sho Mali 78, Teheran, Iran.

Stanton Lawrence is a law clerk with Pennie, Edmonds, Morton, Taylor and Adams in New York City. His address is 10 Alden Pl., Bronxville, N.Y. 10208. **Drew Otocka** is assistant product manager in marketing with the Colgate-Palmolive Co. in New York City. He is living at 360 Westchester Ave., Port Chester 10573. **Richard B. Taylor** is studying for a Master's at the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies and working for Longman Green, publishers. His address is 5, Moreton Terr., London S.W. 1, England. **Chester Bowie** has completed his tour of active duty in the Navy and will be attending the University of Wisconsin this fall, doing graduate work in American history. **Barbara Bickford Barrett** (Mrs. Richard) is teaching English in grades 8 and 9 at Bennet Junior High School in Manchester, Conn. Her husband recently graduated from Connecticut School of Broadcasting and has started work at WILI in Willimantic. Their address is RFD 4, Box 127-B, Coventry 06238. **Dr. Stephen Banister** is a pediatric intern at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Fla. He is living at 2734 Bird Ave., Apt. 5, Coconut Grove 33133. **Carol Holmes Shattuck** (Mrs. James) is doing research with the law firm of Shook, Hardy, Ottman, Mitchell and Barlow in Kansas City, Mo. **John Plant** is studying composition and teaching piano in Montreal. His address is 3825 Rue St. Dominique, Montreal 131.

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Richard W. Vomacka, Sec.
1227 31st St.
Sioux City, Ia. 51104

Stephanie Neal Cornell (Mrs. William) is a group and child care worker with emotionally disturbed children at the Pressley Ridge School. She is living at 1956 Monroeville Rd., Monroeville, Pa. 15146. **John Davidson** received an MS in information sciences from the University of Hawaii in May, 1970. In January, 1971 he completed three months of training duty at Ft. Knox and has joined the Hawaii National Guard for the remainder of his military commitment. He is currently enrolled in the PhD program in information

Can we leash our Frankenstein technology to promote the fullness of life? ☐ *Can we stabilize our economic system while retaining our political freedoms?* ☐ *Can we establish new moral goals appropriate to an affluent society?* ☐ *For this generation such root questions concerning how we handle the power and the problems accruing from the Industrial Revolution constitute . . .*

The Relevant Issue

By Robert E. Neil

We have heard a great deal about what is revelant in education—meaning, presumably, the opposite of what is dead and of antiquarian interest only. But all of this talk, it should be noticed, comes mainly from people with less than one full decade of "usable past" at their disposal. Most college undergraduates have only a fragmentary knowledge of 20th-century history before their time, and they began to focus on current events only when they were sophomores in high school, on the average. That means that the oldest have at most seven years of personal recollection to work with in deciding what is relevant to the needs of our time. Inevitably, therefore, the post-senile generation over 30, which has been metabolizing long enough to see more than one set of national and international issues come and go, is likely to see today's headlines in a longer perspective and to take a somewhat more detached, though still committed, view of what is going on around us.

The historian's function is to take a *still* longer view based not only on involvement with yesterday's and today's concerns but also on a systematic penetration down through past generations all the way back to the primordial ooze. The historian, therefore, is in a position to distinguish forest from trees, long-term trends from day-to-day happenings. As a result, he concludes that most issues undergraduates consider highly relevant today, though important, are at best secondary to the real problem facing mankind, the truly relevant issue.

About 200 years ago one subgroup of the human race made a drastic break with the pattern of life under which mankind had lived for millenia and embarked on a daring experiment in fashioning a new and better pattern. For the sake of a label, we can call this "industrial civilization." Now most of us have spent all of our lives inside an industrial civilization, and this experience naturally imparts to it an illusion of normality and permanence. But from an historical perspective, industrial civilization represents a radical and still very recent departure in the total experience of the human race.

Out of this fact grows the relevant issue of our time, of which, in turn, today's burning interests are just specific manifestations. Is industrial civilization destined to become the new normal pattern under which men will live for additional millenia in the future? Have we really moved into a new stage in history, or will industrialism turn out to be a short-lived interlude before we return to our ancestral agrarianism?

On closer examination this primary question breaks down into two secondary ones. First, can industrial civilization be stabilized and made permanent as it now exists in those "advanced" countries which might more accurately be called the "*over*developed" ones? And, second, can the benefits of industrial civilization be extended to the rest of the world, the *under*developed countries which still languish in agrarian poverty?

To show how new and different industrial civilization is, let us recall that the pattern of life which prevailed for most of the 5,000 years of recorded history was agrarian. Until very recently mankind has had to make do with a farming economy which could not be assisted by the machinery and chemicals an industrial economy can provide for its farming sector. For that reason most societies have been, and still are, very poor. In our affluent society it is easy to overlook the hard fact that for most of his history man has lived

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Robert E. Neil, associate professor of History in Oberlin College, is a 1953 graduate of Oberlin with a Master's and PhD from Harvard. Adapted from an address to the Oberlin Senior Assembly published in the *Oberlin Alumni Magazine*, Mr. Neil's provocative comments are presented here by kind permission of the author and of that publication.

70 *Lt. Alexander T. Daignault, Jr., Sec.*
22 Whitman Rd.
Worcester, Mass. 01609
Beth L. Prasse, Sec.
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Boston, Mass. 02116

Jeffrey Ritter is a party-boat captain with Granite State Fishing Parties in Rye Harbor, N.H. His address is 70 Ocean Dr., Seabrook 03874. **Susan Shorten** worked for seven months as an administrative assistant at the Boston University Medical School where she was departmental secretary for the neurology department. In January she became a graduate student in elementary education at Tufts. Her address is 2 Arlington St., Apt. 12, Cambridge, Mass. 02140. **Alexis Des Roches Noferi** (Mrs. Alfred) is assistant editor for *Modern Brewery Age* in Stamford, Conn. Her address is 196-C Seaton Rd., Apt. 4, Stamford 06902. **John Fiske** is to teach science at the Crane Country Day School in Santa Barbara, Calif. and will live at 100 Oceano Ave., Apt. 10, Santa Barbara 93105. **Elizabeth Boerckel** is working as a service adviser for the New York Telephone Co. and living at 127 E. Carpenter St., Valley Stream, N.Y. 11580. **Edward Miller** is a student at College of William and Mary Law School and living at 113 Washington St., Williamsburg, Va. 23185. **Nancy Heller Bornstein** (Mrs. Jack) has been an editorial assistant with Appleton-Century-Crofts in New York since January 1971. **Gloria Miglietta** will be teaching history at the Mt. Hermon School this fall. **Frederick Binzen** is the staff photographer with the *Lakeville (Conn.) Journal.*

MASTERS

27 **James W. Elliott,** 80, died Feb. 16 in Marion, Ind. He was a 1915 graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University. For five years he was a missionary in Peru and had been pastor of several churches in the Marion area. He was a member of the Taylor University faculty for six years and in 1940 joined the Marion College teaching staff as professor of Spanish and Bible study. Mr. Elliott was the author of a text book, *The World's Most Amazing Book,* which is used in freshman Bible classes at Marion College. Survivors are his wife and three sons, Raymond, Noel, and Marling.

44 **Mary Ann Nania,** 60, a pioneer in the field of student guidance in Connecticut and a founder of the Stonington Community Credit Union, died suddenly on May 23 in Westerly, R.I. Her career as an educator was spent in the Stonington school system and she was Dean of Girls at Stonington High School for 36 years. She received her BA from Albert Magnus College, a Master's from Middlebury, and a Master's in guidance and student personnel administration from Columbia University.

51 **Frances W. Norsworthy** died June 14, 1970 following a long illness. She had been a Spanish teacher in the Norfolk, Va. schools for many years.

54 **Francisco Cauz,** associate professor of modern languages at Colby College, has been reappointed to an advisory committee of examiners by the College Entrance Examination Board of Princeton, N.J. Prof. Cauz with the four other members of the committee will evaluate the fairness and usefulness of the achievement tests in Spanish administered by the board and will participate in the development of new examinations.

55 **Raymond Flores** is to teach Spanish at the Mt. Greylock (Mass.) Regional High School next year.

56 **Elinor Miller** will be teaching French at Norfolk (Va.) State College this coming year.

Joseph La Cascia MA '61

61 **Dr. Joseph La Cascia,** chairman of the department of economics and professor of economics at Marshall University, has been awarded a Senior Fulbright-Hays lectureship in economics to Mexico for the 1971-72 year.

63 **Dr. C. Hackett Bushweller,** assistant professor of chemistry at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has been awarded a Sloan Research Fellowship for two years.

62 **Richard Tyler** is to be head of the French department at Danbury (Conn.) High School this coming year.

66 **Eveline Ruloff** is to teach French in the Bergen (N.J.) school system this coming year.

John Draper has been promoted to assistant professor of Spanish at Dickinson College.

67 **G. Donald Wright** is to teach English-as-a-second-language, Spanish, and French in grades four and five in the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Schools this fall.

68 **Wesley C. McNair,** English instructor at Colby Junior College, has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Junior College Teacher Fellowship which provides for a full year of study in the humanities. He will be studying at Dartmouth during next year in a cross-disciplinary program which includes courses in American literature, art, and history.

Meribeth Anne Freeman '68 and Winifer Freeman announce the birth of Heidi Louise, on Feb. 23, 1971.

69 **David Miller** will be a teaching assistant at the University of Georgia next year.

Marilyn Grollman has a teaching assistantship in French at Rutgers for the coming year.

J. Allen Fitzgerald will be teaching French at the Harley School, Rochester, N.Y. this year.

Rosemarie La Villa is a French teacher at Hunter College High School in New York.

Elizabeth Chambers is leader of a group to France for The Experiment in International Living this summer.

70 **Gary Bricker** will be a French instructor at the Loomis School, Windsor, Conn., next year.

Capt. Micheas T. Langston completed with honors a nine-week chaplain officer basic course at the Army Chaplain School, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. in March.

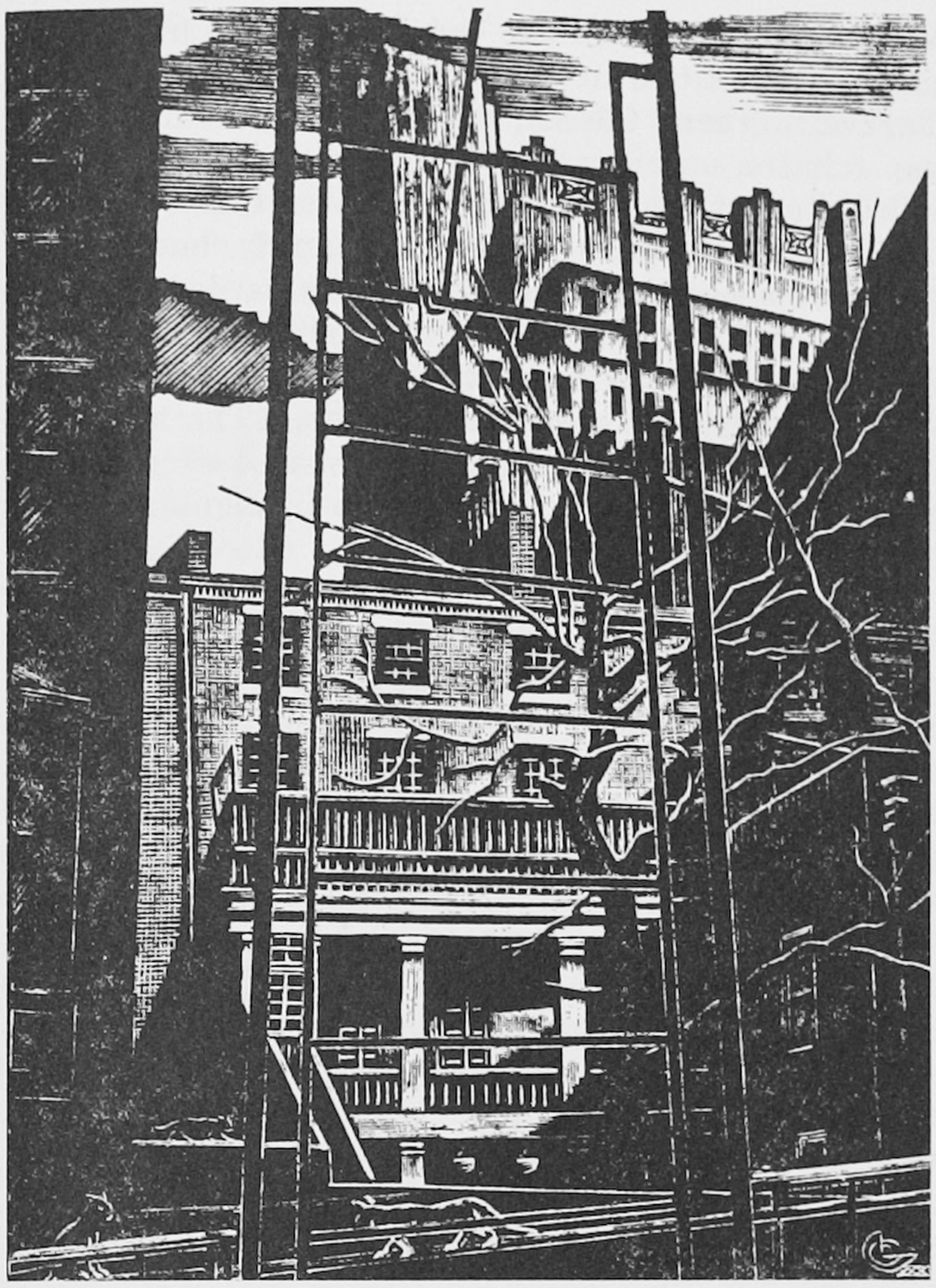
Richard Foster is to teach French at the Nichols School in Buffalo next year.

Bernhard Purk is teaching German at the Saranac Lake (N.Y.) High School.

Linda Gaylord has been awarded a fellowship by Bryn Mawr for study in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the coming year.

Thomas Gibson and **Cynthia L. Maurer '70** were married on May 8 in Saanen, Switzerland.

David Abusamra and **Laurel Rutkaus** were married Jan. 30, 1971. They are both teaching French in the Malden (Mass.) Public School System.



"Man the hunter was in total contact with nature; man the farmer was only slightly less so; but industrial man lives in an artificial environment almost completely divorced from the natural one."

then, is whether this civilization and this outlook will last and spread, or whether they will turn out to be a flash in the pan. We don't know the answer, but we do know some of the problems that will be involved.

Let us consider first the problems of industrial civilization in the countries where it already exists. If industrialism is to be permanent, it must undergo external and internal stabilization.

There are several ways to describe external stabilization. Industrial civilization represents a highly artificial habitat which Western man has created for himself. Man the hunter was in total contact with nature; man the farmer was only slightly less so; but industrial man lives in an artificial environment almost completely divorced from the natural one. The trouble is that an incredible tension is building up between the industrial environment and the natural environment. Another way to put this idea is as follows: for the first time in history man's technology is powerful enough, unless wisely directed, to do serious, even fatal, damage to his ecology. This is what all the hysterical articles on air pollution, water pollution, water shortage, the dangers of insecticides, depletion of resources, the cancer-like growth of the cities, and so forth are all about.

These are all specific manifestations of the general tension between the man-made and the natural environments, between our technology and our ecology. If industrial civilization is to survive, therefore, the first order of business must be to stabilize this relationship.

Can it be done? In theory it ought to be possible, but the practical difficulties are immense. One problem is the simple lack of knowledge. Mankind has never been down this road before; so ecological problems are being generated faster than the knowledge of how to solve them. So far we have been very ineffective in anticipating these problems. Only when they are already pressing themselves painfully on our attention do we belatedly allocate funds (usually insufficient) to study them. In consequence our knowledge is usually limping along well behind our problems. Another practical difficulty, perhaps even more intractable, is the application of knowledge even when it is available. Take water pollution. I imagine that the scientists, if given carte blanche, could clean up Lake Erie. But will they be given carte blanche? Think of all the vested, campaign-contribution-making interests that would have to be squelched. Think of all the taxpayers, far from the shoreline and the immediate problem, who would have to be converted to paying the cost.

But even supposing that we develop the knowledge and the will to apply it to solve our individual ecological problems, there still remains an even more challenging obstacle to the external stabilization of industrial civilization. Our ecological problems do not exist in independent isolation; they are part of a totality. Water pollution, air pollution, resource depletion—these and all the rest are part of the same package. And since we have not yet solved any one of them, we cannot yet answer the following disturbing questions: (a) *is* it in fact possible to solve any one without simultaneously solving all of the others? (b) if so, can we be sure in advance that solving one may not aggravate the rest? and (c) given the resistance already present and likely to grow more intense, is it going to be possible to solve any or all of our ecological problems under a democratic system of government? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that it should turn out—as I personally think it will—that limiting the size of the population is the prerequisite for solving

"In man's agrarian phase, 9 out of 10 people were illiterate peasants tied to the soil."

precariously on the razor edge of subsistence with mere survival the chief goal.

The poverty of most societies has determined everything else about them—social structure, possible forms of government, even the way in which they look at the world. A scarcity economy drastically limits the range of possibilities in other aspects of human activity.

As long as man was in his agrarian phase, nine out of ten people, on the average, were poverty-stricken, illiterate peasants tied to the soil by economic necessity and sometimes by law, deprived of any political rights, and shackled with various forms of social discrimination. Since it was practically impossible for a peasant to improve his status, the agrarian society was closed rather than open. There was neither social nor geographical mobility. The peasant masses were dominated by a privileged elite, often hereditary, who ran such government as there was and who did little more for the masses than provide a modicum of order and protection.

Agrarian societies were profoundly ignorant, not only because the masses were illiterate, but also because these societies were too poor to afford a scientific study of their environment. Hence they were also unable to change or control that environment, with the result that they remained literally stuck in the mud. Poverty and ignorance reinforced each other in a vicious circle.

Such societies, in which life was miserable and the ordinary man was nothing but a unit of unskilled labor, generated a characteristic atmosphere—an atmosphere of stasis, resignation, and pessimism. Life dragged on miserably from generation to generation with little change. There was little joy in the present and less hope for the future, at least until after death. As far as this world was concerned, the future was not a time of promise but merely a "vast nothingness ahead" to be endured.

Such was the traditional pattern of life under which man lived for nearly five millenia until only 200 years ago. Obviously industrial civilization is very different. The basic change was the shift from animate to inanimate power, from muscle power to fossil and atomic fuels, from hand-driven tools to power-driven machines. The result was a fantastic increase in productivity, and this, in turn has revolutionized every other aspect of human life. The sum total of this composite revolution is human emancipation. For the first time in history the ordinary man has been emancipated from poverty, from bondage to the soil, from political impotence, from social discrimination, and from ignorance—or at least illiteracy. To the extent that any of these things still survive in the advanced countries today, they are social rather than economic problems.

Not surprisingly, this new mode of emancipated life has generated a new attitude *towards* life. To us, the future no longer seems forbidding and unalterable. Instead, it is promising and attractive. It will bring problems, of course, but we are confident that they can be solved. Significantly, it is precisely the most strident critics of our society as it is today who are most confident that they know how to rebuild it better tomorrow and that they will. Card-carrying Rotarians and placard-carrying yippies and most of the rest of us share a common complacency: we know that history is working for us. This, of course, is the famous "gospel of progress" that appeared in the 18th century—a gospel aptly termed a philosophy of "optimistic fatalism."

But this philosophy, like the new civilization that generated it, has so far been confined to a tiny segment of mankind, for a minute portion of its history, in a restricted geographical area. The relevant question, So let's consider it. Social stabilization of industrial civilization, I suspect, will prove even more difficult than economic stabilization, since the plain fact is that though our economy is still healthy, our society is already sick. And when I say "sick" here, I am not thinking particularly of American society. If all of the ghettos were to disappear by magic tomorrow and all the blacks turned into whites or the other way around, our society would still be sick—as are the societies of all the other overdeveloped countries that lack this particular issue as a distraction from their real social problem.

The real social problem of industrial civilization is whether an affluent society is a livable society. The evidence so far is not very encouraging. Socially, too, industrial civilization seems to be creating problems faster than they can be solved.

This is true, first of all, because of the new *physical* mobility of industrial society. Nowadays it is the exception rather than the rule for anybody to live and die within a small geographical radius of his birthplace. This may have its scenic advantages, but it certainly has its social drawbacks.

The most obvious one is the breakup of traditional community life. Let me quote from Edmund Leach's 1967 BBC lectures:

> "History and ethnography provide very few examples of societies constructed around a loose assemblage of isolated parents and children. The domestic units are usually much larger.... In the past, kinsfolk and neighbors gave the individual continuous moral support throughout his life. Today the domestic household is isolated. (Such a) society is emotionally very uncomfortable. The parents and children huddled together in their loneliness take too much out of each other. The parents fight; the children rebel." [3]

But this is not the worst of it. If the family is isolated, the individual is often atomized. Such an individual yearns desperately for some substitute for the lost sense of community membership. This is why industrial societies are such an ideal seedbed for totalitarian movements—read Eric Hoffer's *The True Believer* for more on that point.

Physical mobility creates social atomization because movement is mainly towards or between cities, that is, in the direction of greater population density. As Arnold Toynbee has pointed out, this generates what the Marxists would call an "inner contradiction," though, ironically, it applies to the advanced Communist, just as much as to the advanced capitalist, countries. On the one hand, in practical terms an urbanized, industrialized society cannot operate without impersonal (or perhaps one might better say "depersonalized") relationships; and the larger and more concentrated such as society gets, the more impersonal it necessarily becomes just to keep running. People simply have to be treated as numbers for certain purposes. But, on the other hand, this depersonalized society inevitably generates individual frustration and alienation from it. The institutions of industrial society are no longer seen as the purveyors of benefits; they become the tools of "manipulation." Hence the revolt against the Establishment, which supposedly stands behind this manipulation. This revolt, at bottom, is actually a revolt against the unfortunate but necessary requirements of mass society itself. Therefore, though it is understandable, it is also irrational. Mass society cannot give the alienated what they really want; it cannot suddenly personalize itself again on the model of a bucolic village. It can't, that is, as it is presently structured, and that is precisely the challenge of the future. Some means must be found to harmonize

"Greater opportunity brings with it greater insecurity. If one can go up, one can also go down. However well one is doing, it is still possible to feel frustrated for not doing better."

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[3] Edmund Leach, *A Runaway World?* The B.B.C. Reith Lectures 1967 (New York: Oxford Univ. Press, Copyright 1968), 44-45, *passim*. Reprinted by permission.

all of the other ecological problems of industrial civilization. A president was once elected on the slogan "A car in every garage," but I doubt that one will ever be elected on the slogan "Only 2.3 kids in every house."

But let us turn now from the external to the internal stabilization of industrial civilization. Here it is convenient to consider the economic and social aspects of the problem separately. As in the case of external stabilization, the thrust is clearly going to be in the direction of increased governmental regulation—or, if you prefer, compulsion.

Economic stabilization is the subject of an excellent book by Robert Heilbroner entitled *The Future as History,*[1] and the gist of Heilbroner's argument is an irony: the more advanced an economy becomes, the less it is regulated by purely economic factors.

This is true, first, of industrial production and investment. The plain fact is that nearly every advanced country already can and does produce far more than the private subsector of the economy can consume under present tax systems and patterns of wealth distribution. If industry depended on private demand for a stimulus, as it did in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, the result would be disinvestment and a drastic curtailment of production. That this does not occur but that, instead, industrial economies keep growing is due to the existence of an imposing public subsector of the economy—government spending. But this is an area of political rather than straight economic decision-making.

Second, purely economic factors no longer control the allocation of labor as a society becomes more and more affluent. When most men make a decent living at a decent job, they won't take a cruddy or hazardous job whatever you pay them. In our own society this problem is obscured by the presence of depressed minorities who can't afford to be choosy. But someday they will, and then we shall be in the same fix as West Germany, which has had, in effect, to import depressed minorities in the form of Italian, Greek, and Turkish workers. Clearly, however, this is only a stopgap solution unless we are prepared to embark on an indefinite revival of a disguised slave trade.

Robert E. Neil

The key problem still remains; namely, how do you go about allocating labor where it is needed in a society so affluent that purely economic incentives no longer control labor allocation? Automation will provide probably only a partial solution. (The army, by the way, already faces this problem in hiring skilled services: its answer, significantly, is involuntary servitude.)

What is true of labor is true of business, which also has escaped from the discipline of purely economic controls. This is the real burden of Ralph Nader's song. In the old days when our society was just becoming industrialized and when scarcity still prevailed, business had no choice but 1) to concentrate on the production of necessities—since people could not afford anything else, and 2) to compete ruthlessly for the limited number of consumer dollars available. In an affluent society, however, these conditions no longer obtain. Limited consumer purchasing power no longer dictates what business shall produce; instead, business cheerfully manipulates the consumer and tells him what to purchase—especially on credit. This is new. As Galbraith remarks, in the old days nobody needed an advertising agent to tell him what he wanted.

Well, what follows from all of this? It is clear that some of the most basic aspects of an industrial economy are no longer economically controlled. Stabilization will have to come from another quarter. And that will take the form, I predict, of greater governmental control. Let me quote directly from Heilbroner in summing up this problem:

> "The measures which may be needed to reestablish social control over business, the degree of compulsion which may be required to allocate labor, the range of economic freedom, as we know it, permissible in a society which lacks an 'invisible hand'—these are all questions of great moment but unanswerable complexity. It may be that in the end the loss will outweigh the gain, and that we shall acquire economic abundance only at the price of crushing social restrictions. Yet there can be no turning back from a prospect whose material allurements far exceed these premonitions of future constraint. Nor, perhaps, should there be. The important thing, rather, is to realize that the road to abundance leads subtly but surely into the society of control. It is not too early to consider the kind of society that might be."[2]

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1. Robert L. Heilbroner, *The Future as History* (New York: Grove Press, 1961). See especially Part III.
2. From the book *The Future as History*. Copyright © 1959, 1960 by Robert L. Heilbroner. Reprinted by permission of Harper & Row.

"Last year the advanced nations as a group gave only half of 1% of their GNP in aid to the backward ones—$9 billion, as opposed to $150 billion spent on defense."

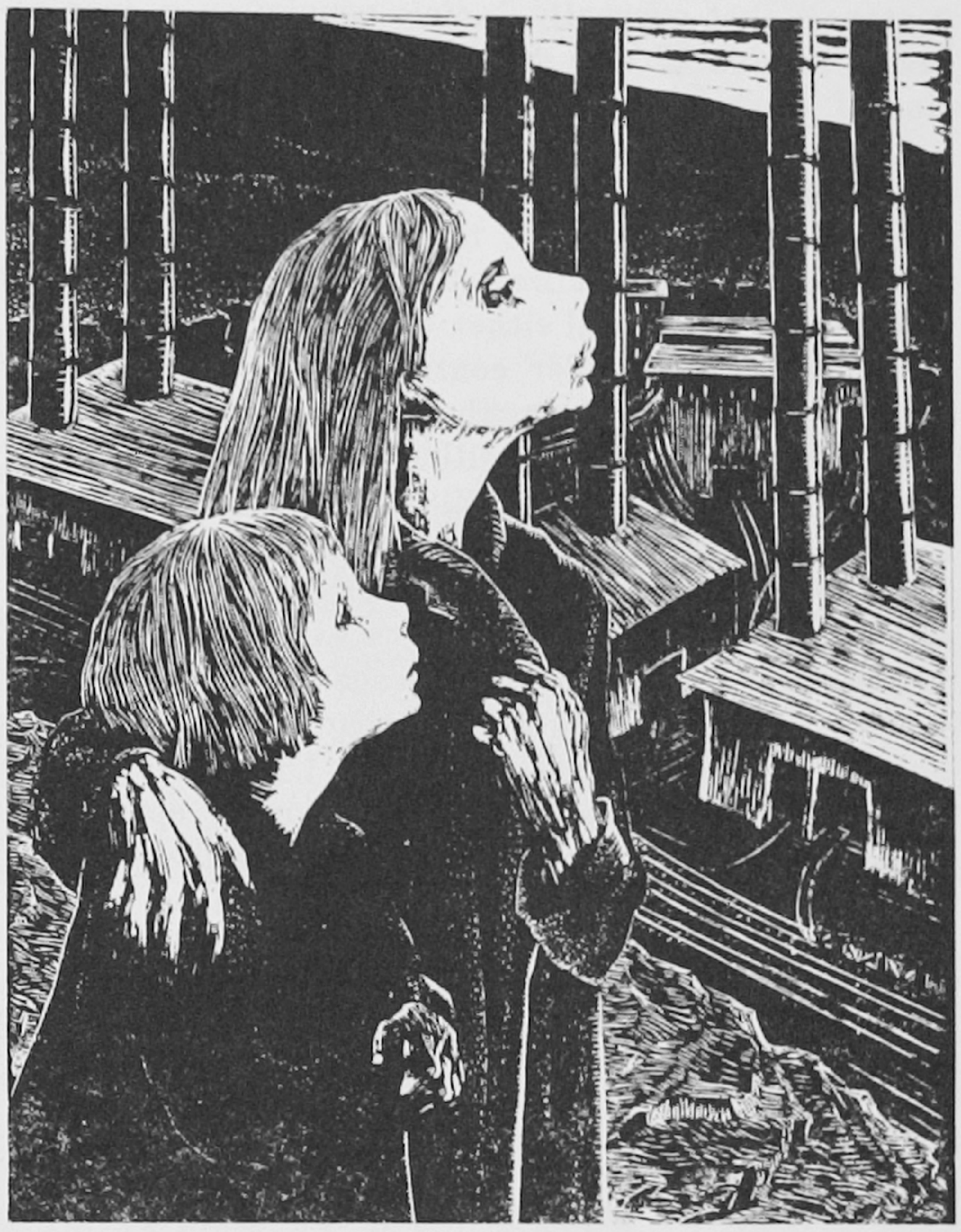
mides. Witness, for instance, the taxpaying public's attitude towards those on the welfare rolls. Well, it seems clear to me that if industrial society is to be a harmonious place to live in the future, we urgently need to develop a whole new idea of what man is intended to do with his time. The agrarian work ethic simply won't do much longer.

Indeed, when this monomaniac obsession with production for production's sake is transferred into an industrial setting, the results are stultifying, even suffocating. This, I suspect, is the real hang-up of many young people today. The affluent society seems to lack any goal higher than just more affluence—and affluence in a purely materialistic sense at that. This is not the sort of goal to excite young minds. They ask themselves the question: Affluence for what? And society isn't giving them any answers. So they turn inward and "cop out," or they turn outward in irrational violence against a system which doesn't seem worthy of them. Maybe it's true, as George Kennan peevishly claims, that the young radicals are rebels without a cause, but what they are rebelling against is something worse—society without a goal.

What do all the constituent problems of social stabilization have in common? By intellect and ingenuity industrial man has created an artificial physical environment for himself; now, by intellect and imagination, he must create an equally artificial pattern for living in it and getting the most out of it. This is a new problem in man's experience. Hunting man and farming man did not have to worry about it. The requirements of survival prodded them automatically into adequate patterns of social behavior.

In an agricultural village, for instance, the need to stay in one place provided social cohesion, the need to work together provided group solidarity, and the revolutions of the earth on its axis and around the sun provided natural rhythms to life. Nothing of the sort holds true in an industrial society. There are no natural relationships or rhythms to urban life. *We* have to define them, to establish them. So far we have not done a very good job.

Let's not forget this further question: Can industrial civilization be extended to the underdeveloped countries as opposed to being stabilized in the overdeveloped ones? Today's backward countries are going to remain unindustrialized for decades to come, maybe forever. In the next few decades the big problem is going to be just keeping these people alive.

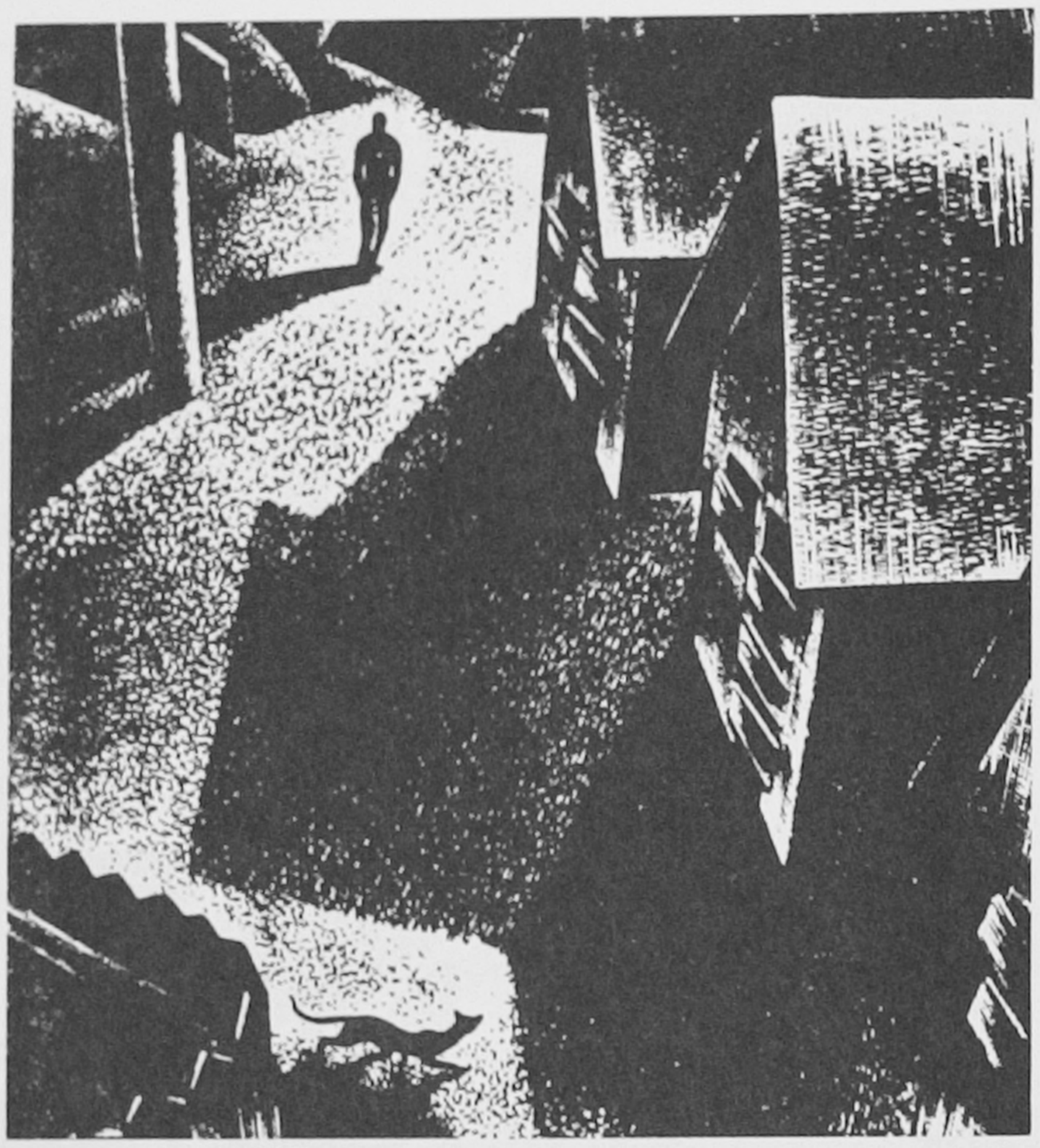


There are many prerequisites for an industrial revolution, but the most important one is capital. To get industrialization started and then to keep it going, you need capital over and above current consumption needs. The underdeveloped countries do not have this surplus capital.

They do not have it because their consumption needs are going up faster than they can accumulate capital for themselves or get it from the rich countries in the form of loans or outright gifts. And the reason that this is so, in turn, is that their populations are growing as fast or faster than their ability to support them.

Nearly everybody is aware by this time that the world is in the throes of a population explosion that cannot long continue without disastrous results.

The rate of population growth is the highest in the backward countries that can afford it least—3% on the average and as high as 4 and 5% in some unfortunate areas. This has been sufficient to offset all attempts to break out of the agrarian rut. In India, for example, despite all the ambitious plans of the government and all outside aid, the per-capita income today is almost exactly what it was when the country became independent in 1947, namely, $52 a year. The



the practical requirements of mass society with the psychological requirements of personalized community life.

So far we have been discussing the problems of stabilizing a society with lots of physical mobility; still more problems are created by *social* mobility. In an agrarian society there is little prospect of raising one's social status. In an industrial society there is. But this is not the unmixed good thing that one might at first suppose. It too generates malaise and alienation.

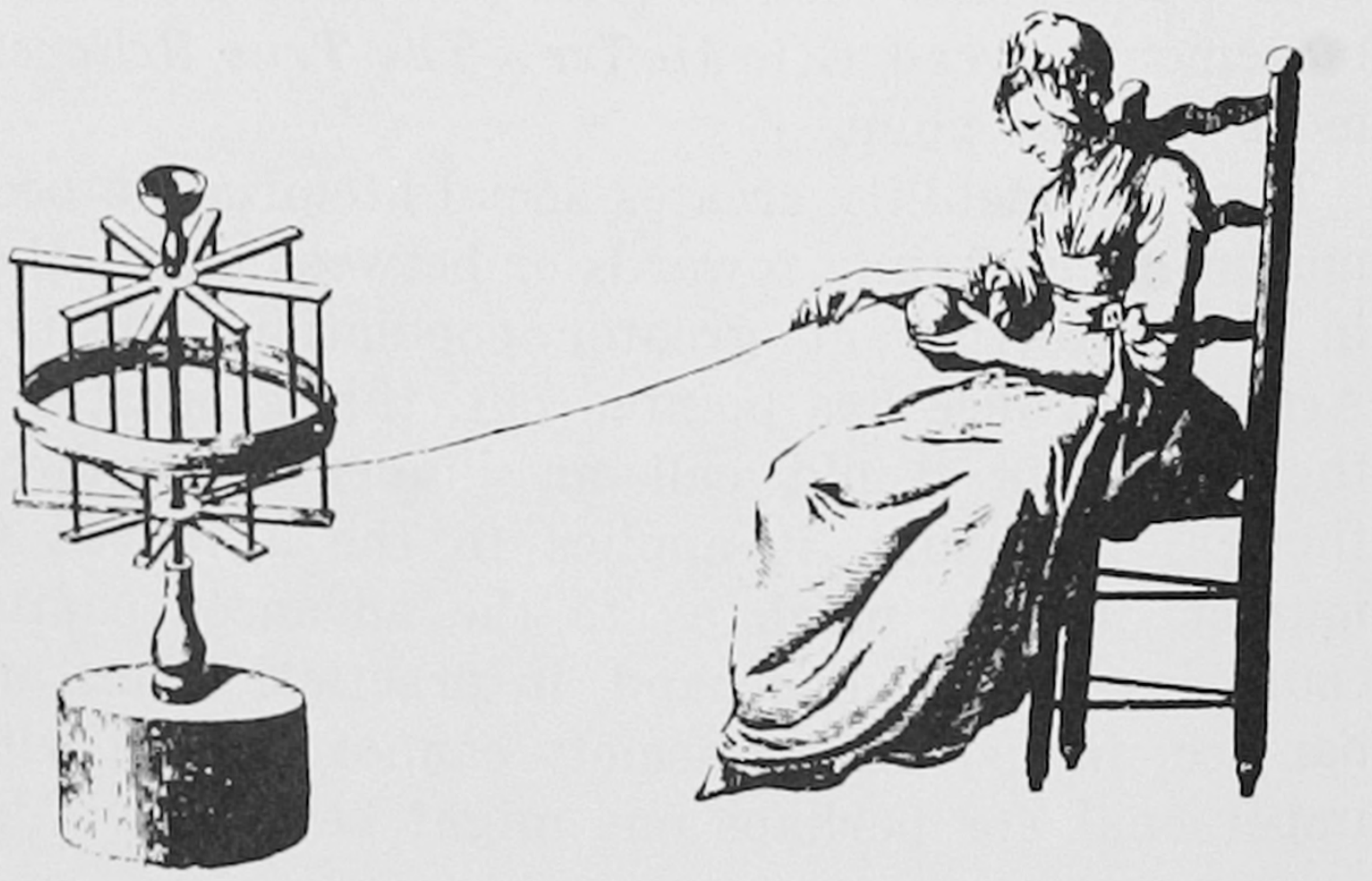
Greater opportunity inevitably brings with it greater insecurity. If one can go up, one can also go down. Governments may try to put a floor under insecurity through devices like a guaranteed minimum income, but this is only a sedative, not a solution. The built-in frustrations of an open, mobile society still remain. However well one is doing, it is still possible to feel frustrated for not doing better. Such frustrations are most keenly felt by young people. A new kind of original sin has been injected into our life: the sin of not making all the right decisions and achievements *early* in life—the sin of not having gone to a good high school, of not having done well in college, hence of not having got a good job or into a good graduate school, the sin of having picked the wrong career and finding it out too late, or of not having been able to focus one's life aims at all at an early age. In an agrarian society there was no question what a young man was going to do with his life: he was going to remain in his hereditary slot and do what his father had done. Perhaps this sometimes proved galling, but it certainly had its consolations.

"A new kind of original sin has been injected into our life: the sin of not making all the right decisions and achievements early *in life, . . . the sin of having picked the wrong career and finding it out too late, or of not having been able to focus one's life aims at all at an early age."*

Nowadays what a young man is going to do with his life is up to him, and he must make his most important decisions about it at a time when he has very little experience to go on. If he flubs the ball somewhere in the second two decades of his life, he usually has had it. No wonder students often find the Treaty of Westphalia "irrelevant"!

Let's turn now to a third and last general problem of promoting stability in an industrial society. Even if we can lick the problems growing out of physical and social mobility, there still remains the more intangible question of defining values. At the moment we are operating with a set of outmoded moral and ethical values. They are outmoded because they are the reflection of the agrarian past, not the industrial present. Our whole attitude towards life still reflects a scarcity economy. In a scarcity economy the goal of society as a whole and of all of its individual members is perfectly clear—survival. And survival is achieved through production, through work. The cardinal virtue which any scarcity economy therefore preaches is the duty of each individual to produce as much as possible. But in an affluent society this virtue becomes increasingly irrelevant. Even with shortened workdays and workweeks and earlier retirements we can still produce more than we can usefully consume.

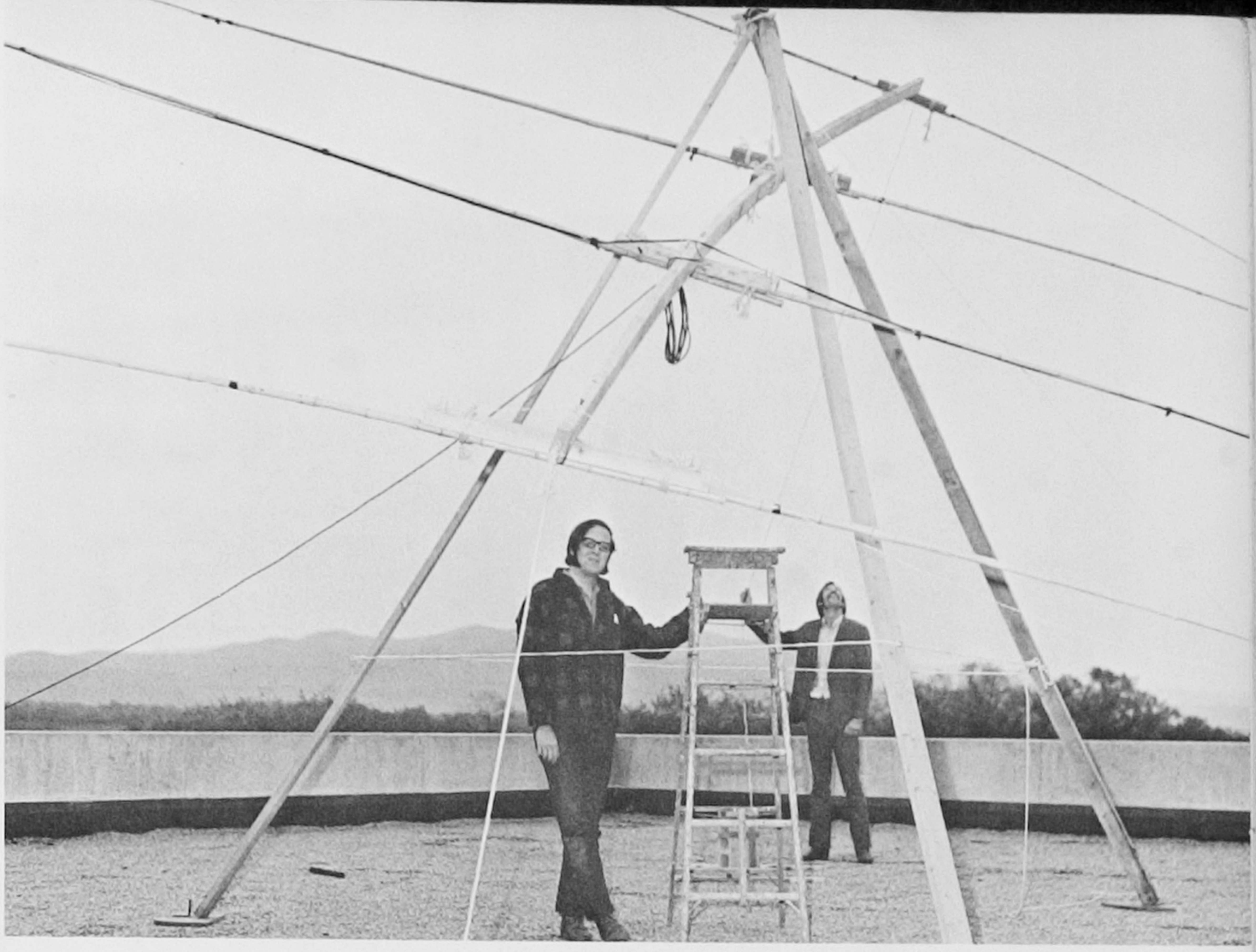
Yet we cling stubbornly to a scarcity ethic: "Man shall labor in the sweat of his brow," "You don't work, you don't eat," "No drones will be tolerated in this hive of industry," and a host of other neo-Calvinist bro-



"The cardinal virtue which any scarcity economy preaches is the duty of each individual to produce as much as possible."

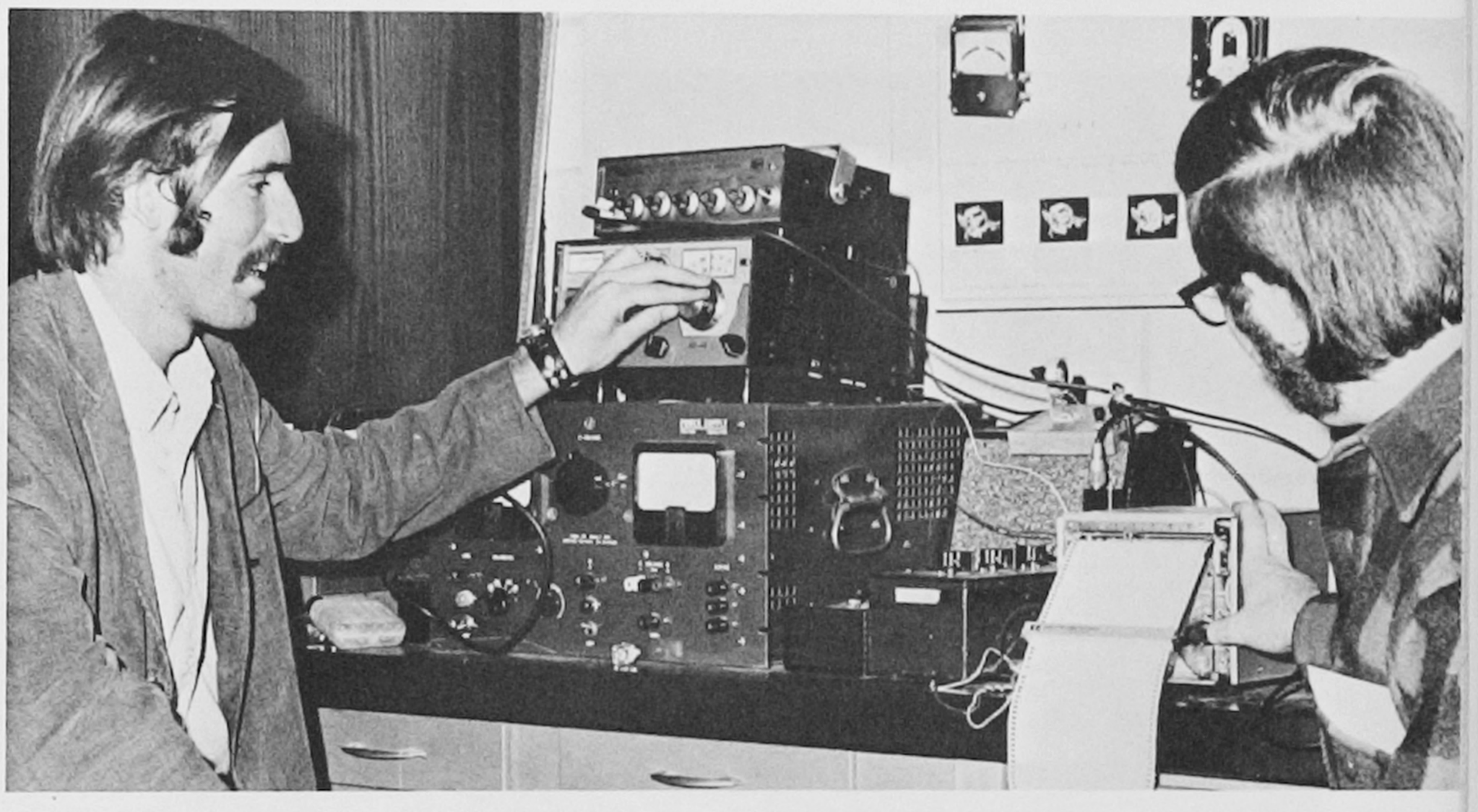
Would you Try to Reach Jupiter with a Rig Like This?

Moore '71
& Collister '73
Tried and Did

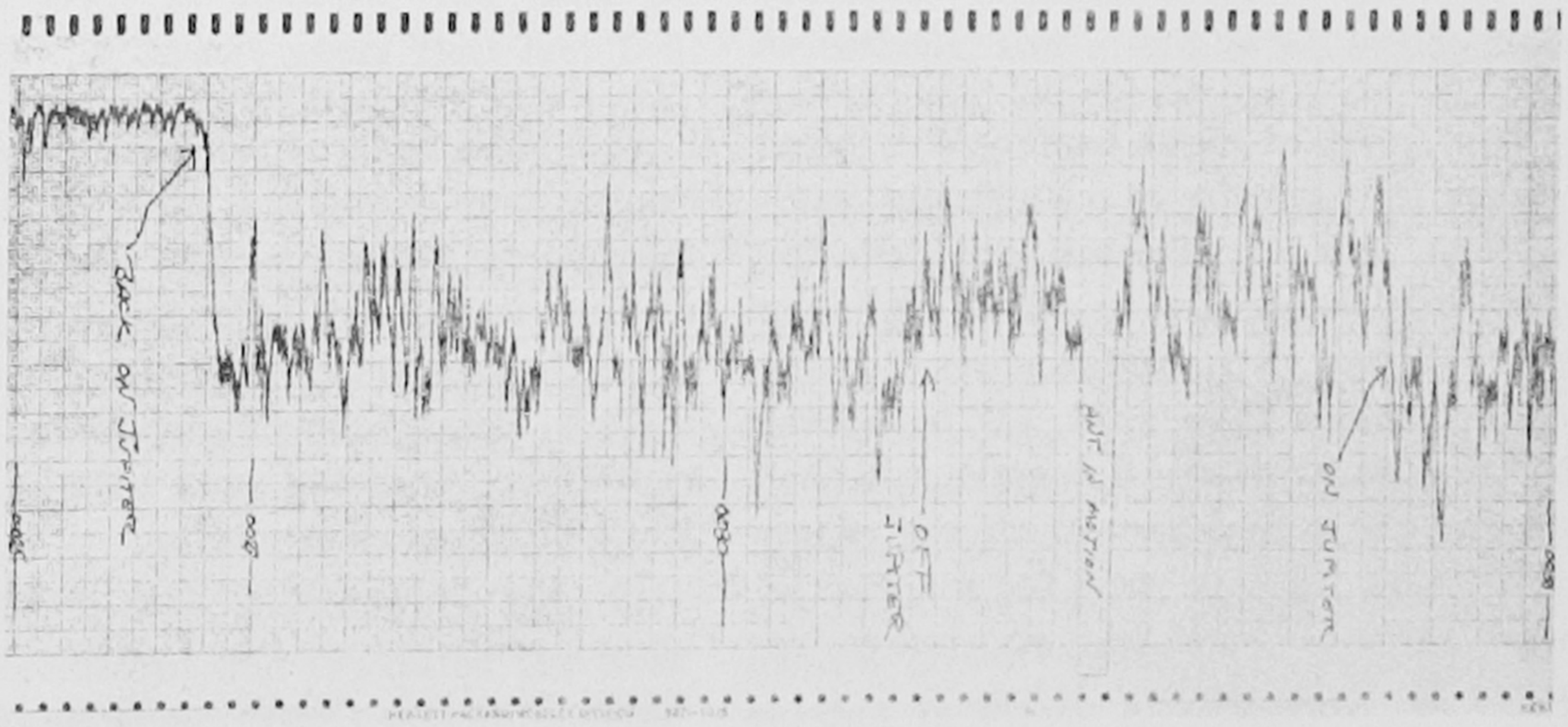


The confusion at right, above, is not a prop from a low-budget Jules Verne epic but a crude radio telescope by which two Middlebury students this spring recorded radio emissions from Jupiter. When Lance Collister '73 and Millyn Moore '71, both licensed ham-radio operators, learned in their astronomy course this spring that Jupiter was a strong radio-frequency source, readily detectable in the 18-megahertz range, they at once started thinking how to construct an inexpensive 16.7 meter antenna to feed their short wave receiver. Their first attempt was a "quad" type consisting of four square elements, each ¼ wavelength on a side, mounted on a 32-foot boom that was suspended by rope and pulley from a tripod on the Science Center roof. After this rig was blown down by spring winds, the students decided they needed a flat antenna that offered less wind resistance and could be lowered onto the roof when not in use. So they shifted to a yagi configuration. A half-wave folded dipole with a reflector behind and one or more director elements in front, their yagi is similar in principle to a conventional TV antenna but is sized for a lower frequency range.

On a 30-foot boom constructed of 2 x



For their astronomy project in the spring term, Lance Collister and Millyn Moore built antenna on Science Center roof and recorded radio frequencies from Jupiter in first radio astronomy experiment at Middlebury. Below, small segment of planet's emissions recorded by oscillograph at right, above, on night of May 15th.



reason is that currently India's population is increasing at an *annual* rate greater than the entire population of Australia.

The underdeveloped world is literally eating up its capital as fast as it can be accumulated or imported. As long as that remains the case, there is no hope whatever of industrialization. But *how* long will this remain the case? Until either (a) these countries bring their populations under control or (b) they receive massive capital aid from the rich countries, or both. What are the chances for either of these possibilities? Slim. Despite the coil, the pill, and the determined efforts of some governments, the population growth rate is accelerating in the hungry countries. Indeed, it is accelerating even faster than the experts feared only four years ago. Nor are the prospects for meaningful outside help encouraging. Last year the advanced nations as a group gave only half of 1% of their GNP in aid to the backward ones—$9 billion, as opposed to $150 billion spent on defense. Since $4 billion of this came right back in the form of principal or interest on loans, two-thirds of humanity received a lordly total of $5 billion last year from their more fortunate brothers. You might bear that in mind the next time you hear some Visigoth yakking about "wasteful give-away programs."

The first order of business today in the underdeveloped countries is not breaking out of the agrarian rut but simply surviving *in* the agrarian rut. I refer here to an elemental problem—hunger. Two of the three billion people in the world today are already receiving less than their nutritional needs—in more graphic English, they are suffering from stomach cramps. Sometimes this malnutrition is even more graphic: a German friend of mine writes that in Kenya one can instantly spot the hungry because their normally black hair has turned reddish. While Americans eat their Christmas dinner, 417 human beings starve to death.

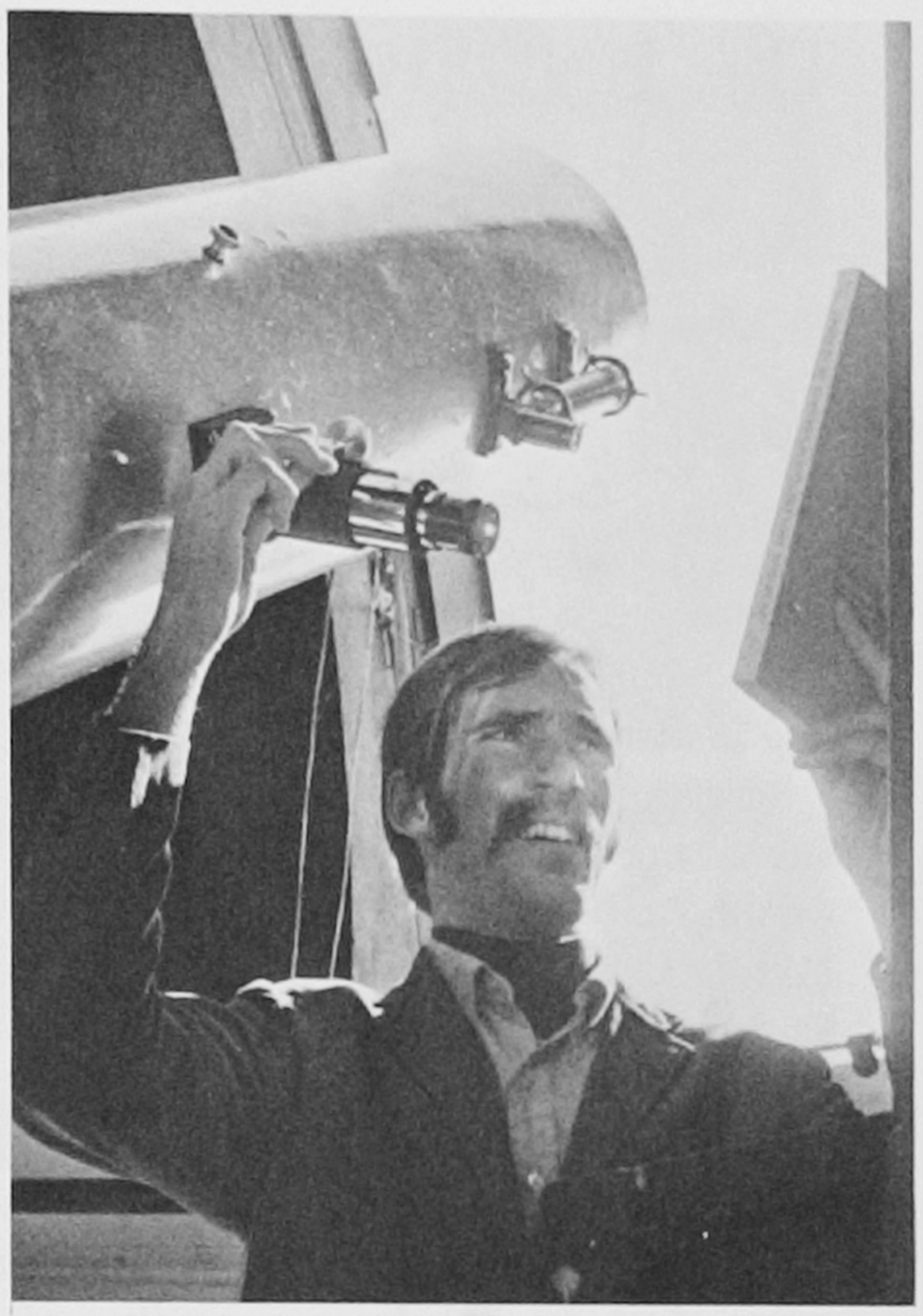
And it's going to get worse. Whatever the industrial production curve is doing, the population curve and the food curve are on collision course. According to the predictions of most authorities, including our own Departments of State and Agriculture in a joint publication, countless millions will be starving within the next two decades no matter what the food-surplus-producing countries try to do about it. This is the problem that C. P. Snow made the subject of his recent widely-publicized speech at Fulton, Mo. Let me underline it: the famines that have hit individual underdeveloped countries in the last few years are not to be dismissed as freak happenings owing to fortuitous factors such as drought; instead, they are merely a foretaste of things to come within the next 10 to 20 years. At some point in the next generation—1984, of all years, is the one predicted by the Department of Agriculture—we are going to witness general famine throughout virtually the entire world south of about 30 degrees north latitude and in many other countries as well. A few authorities dispute this and pin their hopes on panaceas like the new IR-8 strain of rice; but they are in the minority.

If this famine comes, we are going to witness—literally witness on our TV screens—the greatest natural disaster in the history of the human race. But even if this is somehow averted, another development seems still more certain. If present economic trends are allowed to run their accelerating course without drastic political intervention, then during the rest of our lifetimes the affluent countries are going to get richer and richer, while the backward countries stay as poor or grow poorer than they are now per capita. The gap between rich and poor is going to get wider and wider, and this will occur, please notice, at the same time that the rich nations' share of the world population is dwindling, while that of the poor countries is mounting—barring famine, of course. This, I repeat, is an already existing, accelerating trend. In the five-year period from 1962 to 1967, the GNP of India went from $45 to $57 billion, while that of the United States went from $587 to $737 billion. Thus the gap between the two widened by $138 billion in only five years. Yet in 1967 the U.S. had only 198 million people, while India had 500 million.

This, I submit, is an unstable situation. Indeed, *everything* about the world situation is unstable and fraught with danger. The rich countries are unstable because of the newness and artificiality of their industrial civilization. The poor countries are unstable because of their population saturation. And the globe is unstable because of the mounting tension between rich and poor—a tension spiced by the proliferation of nuclear bombs, which mere treaties will not wish away.

To summarize, the basic issue confronting all of us, today, is how we handle both the power and the problems accruing from the Industrial Revolution: Can we reconcile our technology with Nature? Can we stabilize our economic life by substituting government regulation for no-longer-effective economic controls without losing our political freedoms? Can we stabilize our societal life in the face of the new physical and social mobility that has created both a depersonalized mass society and chronic personal insecurity? Can we shuck off an outmoded scarcity ethic and establish new moral goals for an affluent society? Finally, can we help the world's underdeveloped peoples to reconcile their rate of population growth to their resources, before famine, pestilence, or nuclear desperation destroys the world? These are the root questions to which our best trained minds must begin to address themselves in earnest. This, I suggest, is *the* relevant issue for our generation. □

In freshly painted observatory, the work of Marty Armstrong at left, Prof. Winkler schedules night's viewing with sophomores Bruce Lauterwasser and Lance Collister and Brian Lewis '74, three of 52 Astronomy enrollees.



By focusing solar image on white surface, Collister observes sun spots without filters and without retinal injury.

emissions seem to be associated with Jupiter's great red spot. Most of Jupiter consists of hydrogen and helium with traces of ammonia and sodium, and the planet is enveloped in a cold cloud cover (–138°C. at outer edge) that is always turbulent. It has been suggested that radio emanations may be the result of lightning produced by this turbulence.

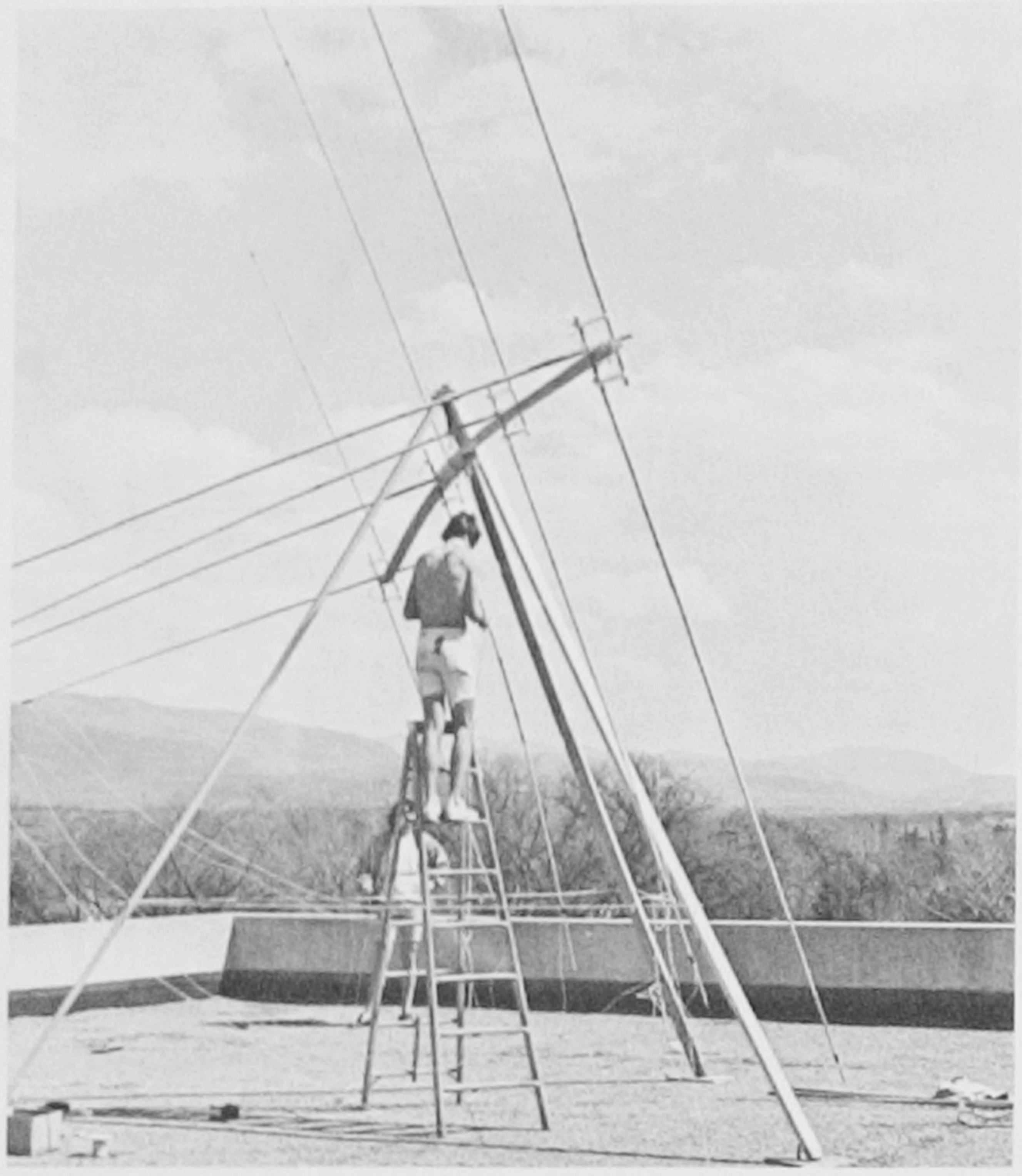
Radio astronomy began only in 1932 when Jansky, a Bell Laboratory engineer, discovered radiation from the Milky Way, and the technique was developed very slowly before the War (chiefly by Grote Reber of Wheaton, Ill.). Electronics technology's great leap forward during the '40s supplied both an impetus and the more sensitive circuitry for the growth of radio astronomy. In the early '40s RF radiation from the sun's flares began to be studied, and Jupiter's emissions were first detected in 1955 on the Carnegie Institute's radio telescope in Maryland.

What does Jupiter sound like? It sounds quite like old-fashioned interstation "hash" (white noise) overlaid occasionally with curious popping sounds. The clearest evidence that the detected noise is indeed coming from Jupiter is the tight correlation between signal strength (indicated by amplitude of the oscillogram) and the visual aiming of the antenna at Jupiter (see figure).

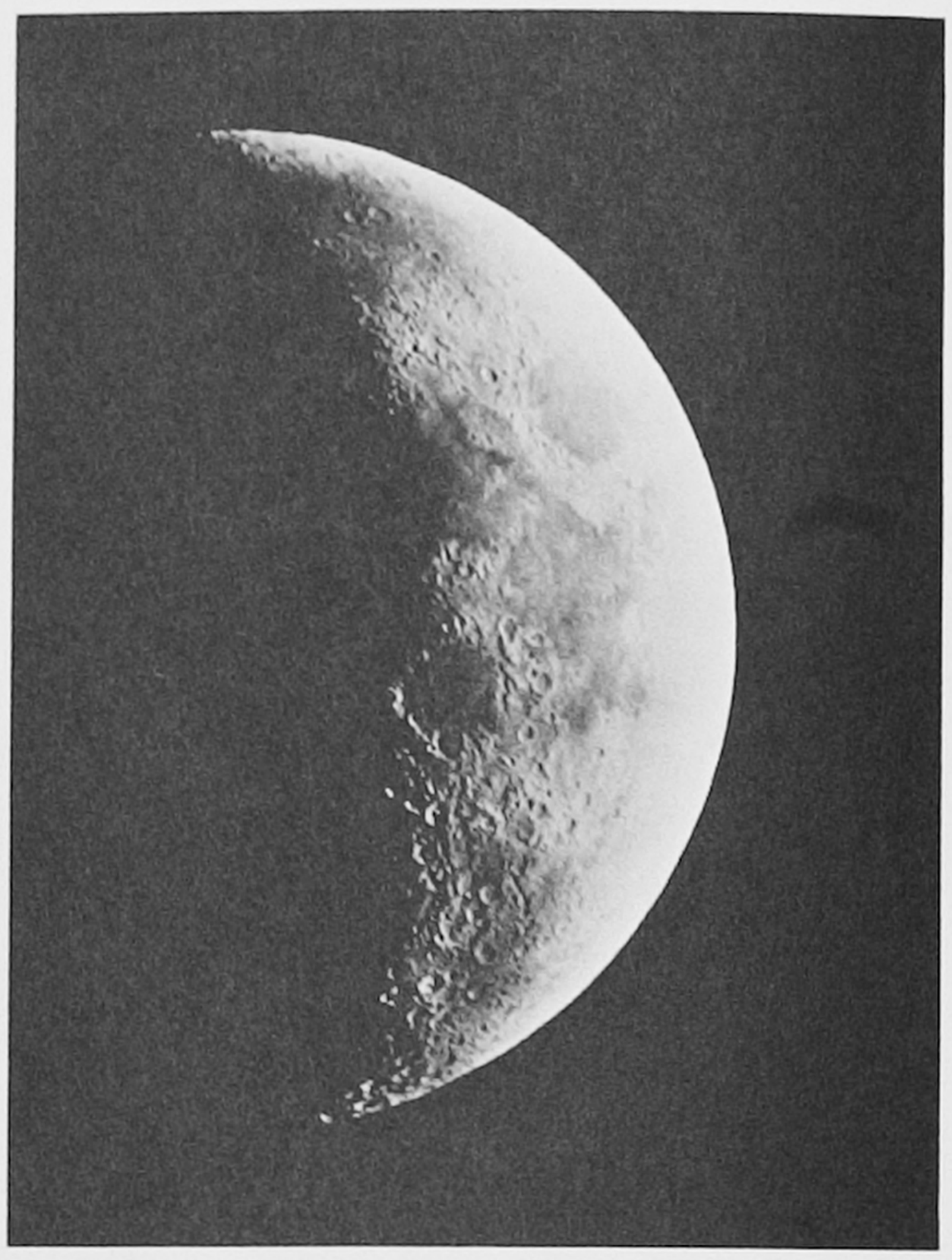
Although Astronomy has been part of the Middlebury curriculum at least since 1900, the enrollment of 52 in the course this spring is by far the largest in many years. The observatory built north of Pearson Hall in 1936-37, had been so little used in recent years that last fall the dome would hardly rotate, the building was partly filled with hay, wasps had built nests in the barrel of the telescope, and the roof leaked. Buildings and Grounds repaired the leak, trued up the building so that the dome could be rotated, and repainted the exterior. Martha Armstrong '72 painted the entire interior of the observatory (the dome a flat black, the walls a vibrant pale yellow) and cleaned and repainted the telescope barrel, itself. The 12-inch-diameter reflector mirror and other optical elements had been safely stored in the Science Center and were in good condition.

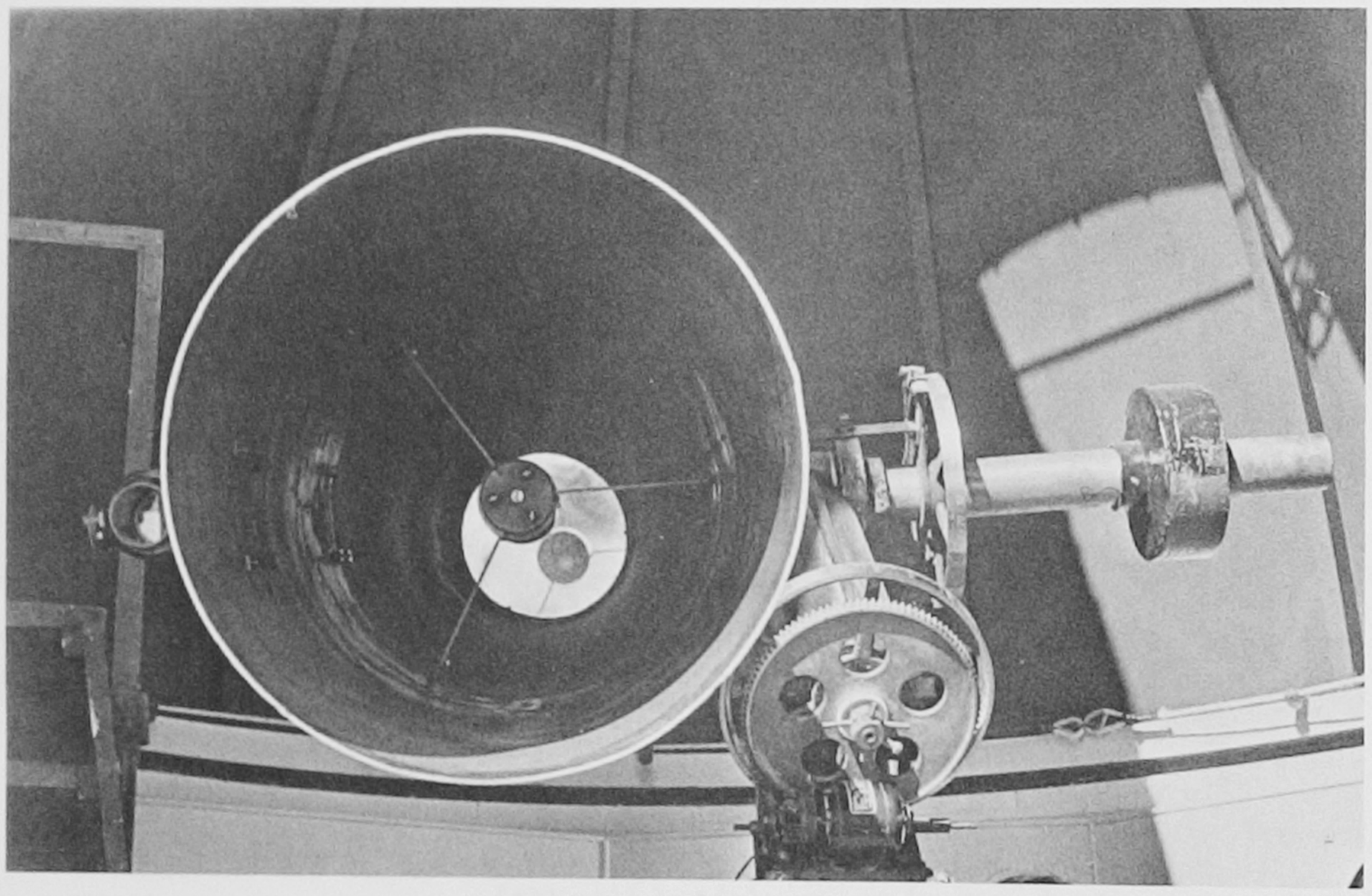
That mirror had been polished in 1934 by John F. Haller, teacher of chemistry at Middlebury from 1925 to 1942; in 1936 he offered the telescope to the College if she would build an observatory to house it. The simple structure was erected that fall and the dome was built by a Guatemalan amateur astronomer living in West Farmington, Maine.

With the observatory refurbished, Professor Winkler, assisted by "Marty" Armstrong and a few other enthusiasts, during the winter cleaned, reinstalled, and aligned the optical elements and lubricated the sidereal clock. In resolution, the reflector is not the world's greatest and before the course is offered again next spring, both the mirror and the drive system are being replaced. The new drive will be sufficiently vibrationless to be operable during viewing without impairing image resolution and will have a "creep" control allowing fine traversing in either direction. □



Left, building the first antenna, later demolished by wind, astronomers have lashed up 12 of the 16 bamboo poles and tied half of antenna wire in place. After this quad rig blew down, students switched to yagi shown on previous page. Below, a sky view of the College's 12-inch reflector and, at right, two 35-mm photographs by freshman Bob O'Melia of the 6-day-old moon, top, and 21-day-old moon, below.





As they fastened eight bamboo fish poles to form the skeleton of a 4-element yagi. To each pair of director and reflector poles they attached a length of ordinary insulated No. 18 stranded wire. For the active element they used TV lead with the twin wires soldered together at each end and the signal tapped off the center of one side. Signals were fed via coaxial cable to a conventional shortwave receiver in a laboratory below.

The antenna was trained on Jupiter by one man while the other in the lab four floors below operated the receiver, display, and recorder; the two communicated by intercom handsets. Thus, although clouds are transparent to RF radiation, Collister and Moore could work only on clear nights.

In the laboratory, the antenna-fed signals were detected by Collister's shortwave receiver, whose output was 1) amplified to drive a loudspeaker, 2) displayed on a standard 5-inch oscilloscope, and 3) fed through a time-constant circuit to a small oscillograph (strip-chart recorder) which produced a permanent record of reception.

Other than solar flares, Jupiter is the only source of nonthermal RF radiation known in the solar system. Jovian radiation sources appear to lie within that planet's tropical zone and the strongest

Middlebury Books

COLORADO: A LITERARY CHRONICLE

Edited, with commentaries, by W. Storrs Lee '28 (Funk & Wagnalls, N.Y., 1971, xix, 489 pp., $10.00).

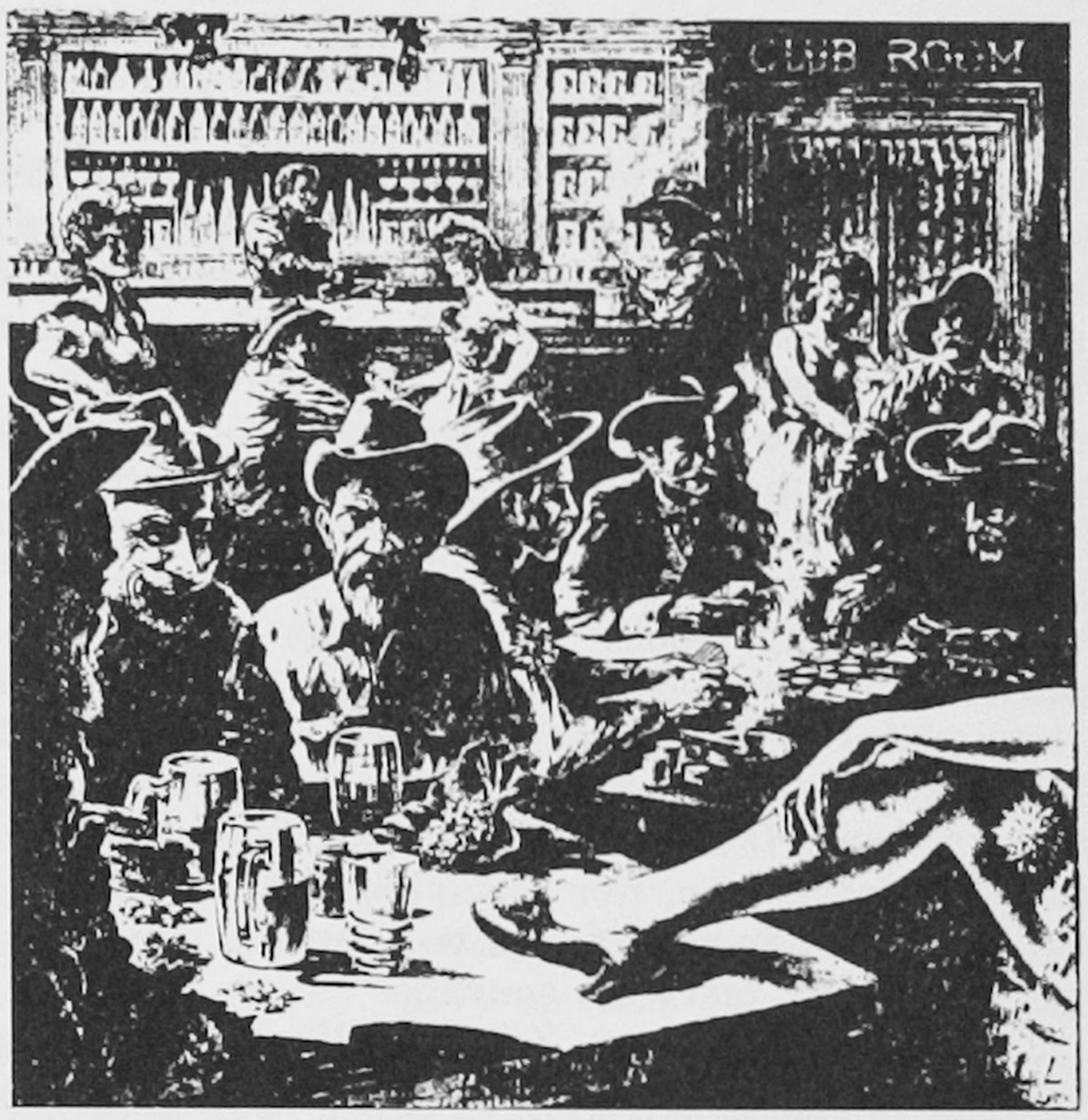
The first European to see buffalo calls them "cows": the eyes of these cows, writes Pedro de Castañeda, scribe to Coronado (*ca.* 1541), stick out from their heads "so that when they are running they can see who is following them"; they have sheep's wool, camel's humps; they shed their wool "as a snake sheds its skin"; in May they have the down of lions, and when they run they carry their tails erect like scorpions.

Two centuries later another Spaniard pictures for us the conversion to Christianity of Indians from two tribes: one of the potential converts is deaf, and a Laguna translator tells him, "The father says that what he is showing us (it was an image of Christ crucified) is the one Lord of all, who lives in the highest part of the heavens, and that in order to please Him and go to see Him, it is necessary to be baptized and to beg His pardon." Responding, the deaf man "illustrated these last words by touching his breast with his hand, an action admirable in him, because he had never before seen either the Father or the interpreter."

Later still a trapper (from New York by way of Kentucky) who is poaching beaver on Mexican property tells of a friend being mauled by a grizzly: "I Was my Self down the Crick below the brush and Heard the dredfull Screems of man in Clutches of the Bare . . . and noing the distance So grate that I Cold not get there in time to Save the man So that it Is much Easeer to Emagen my feellings than describe them . . ." The friend is saved but two days later "on examening a Hole in the upper part of His Wright temple Which we believed only skin deep We found the Brains Workeing out"; the man dies and they bury him "as Well as our meens Wold admit"—and get on with the trapping.

In the early 20th century, engineers trying to make an Edenic "garden" out of part of the Colorado desert, descend into the unexplored Gunnison River canyon to see how they can divert its flow; it takes them two tries, of several weeks each, to traverse the canyon's 30 miles. On the first, unsuccessful, try they have to climb out: "Night found them still five hundred feet from the top. Their lips were purple and swollen to triple size for want of water. . . . Their hands were cut, the palms. . . raw . . . Eyes were swollen and bloodshot and faces were covered with a quarter-inch-thick mask, where a layer of rock dust had settled, and been baked in with the perspiration. On they went in the dark."

It is the wealth of such concrete and humanizing detail—some of it historically 'significant', some of it not—that makes W. Storrs Lee's rich anthology, *Colorado: A Literary Chronicle*, so engaging. Lee is a regional historian, and he has decided (in this and his other "chronicles"—of Washington state, California, Maine, Hawaii) that his most appropriate function is not as an essayist or narrator, but as an editor who will let regional history speak for itself in the voices of those who made it: "witnesses to events as they occurred, . . . participants in the events, . . . commentators who happened to pass through at an exciting time, . . . historians or imaginative writers who reconstructed events, with the advantage of hindsight, after all the facts were in." Lee's chronicle is thus neither abstract nor narrowly focused, neither thesis-ridden nor cosmetic. Ninety-three witnesses, commentators, and interpreters—good, bad or indifferent writers—add their voices to the massive, dissonant chorus. They are arranged in chronological order, from Coronado (*ca.* 1541), through Mark Twain and Oscar Wilde, to such contemporary Westerners as Thomas Hornsby Ferril and Neil Morgan. For each writer Lee has supplied an extensive and informing head-note which chiefly provides the chronicle's continuity.



Lee has also provided a brief introduction, meant as a defense of his method and a description of its implicit focus, which disappoints. Who is to read this book? And why? Lee does not, unfortunately, suppress an appeal to Chamber-of-Commerce boosterism and so leaves the suggestion that his book may be taken in part as an unpaid testimonial to Colorado's industrial potential and to its attractiveness as an industrial site. To suggest this is to suggest, for example, that the moments from its history described above are simply advertisements for a state that has, and has always had, vitality, initiative, and endurance—those virtues industry still looks for in its work force.

The real virtue of Lee's regional history is that it concerns itself with concrete and memorable detail—with the experiential texture of history—and leaves for the reader the necessary tasks of interpreting and of judging, of attempting to derive usable meaning from that place, that people, and that span of time we name "Colorado." Lee, himself, invites us to conceive of Colorado as a saga: a "saga . . . of upbringing, . . . of struggle to acquire entity, (of) triumphs and tribulations, fortunes and adversities."

The UNDERGRADUATE CHAIR

John N. Swift '72

During the winter a letter arrived at the College from an alumnus living in Vermont. The doctor, a member of the Middlebury Class of '38 and a consistent supporter of the College, had read my column in the winter edition of the *News Letter* with some interest and a certain amount of confusion; obviously, there is some difficulty in communication between the Class of '38 and the Class of '72. Now, with College Commencement a week away, I would like to attempt an answer to that letter.

The alumnus asks a question and suggests the means of answering it. The question, inspired by my column, is: "I would simply ask him how he happens to find himself at Middlebury College at this time, and what does he feel that he is accomplishing there?" After suggesting informal alumni-student meetings at future alumni weekends, he continues, "I think many of us as alumni never get the opportunity to question college students of today, and since I find it difficult sometimes to determine what motivates some of them, I believe a session of this sort could be valuable to the alumni, at least, and very possibly to the students as well."

This is a reasonable letter and it deserves a reasonable answer. Four years ago I decided that I wanted to go to a small liberal arts, coeducational institution in New England. At that time, Middlebury was one of the very best, and I believe that it probably still is. Certainly, my attitudes and responses to the College have changed in four years but my underlying faith in Middlebury as a good place to participate in education remains. My winter column did not deal with Middlebury as an academic institution but with Middlebury College as a place to live. There's quite a difference. So I find myself here at Middlebury to study English literature with people who I think are competent to teach it, who are as excited by their field as I myself am.

The question of what I feel that I'm accomplishing here is more difficult to answer, for the validity of any education in the humanities is always a little doubtful according to the standards of pragmatic society. By studying English I may very well not be accomplishing anything concrete, acquiring any skills which will make life easier in the future. It used to be that a major in English meant a career of teaching, and I would like to teach, to try to excite others as I have been excited, but the country is overstuffed with potential English teachers and the lines are long at the graduate schools even as fellowship money becomes more and more difficult to find. Who knows what will happen? I suppose that I could say that I am accomplishing something in that I'm becoming a fairly competent critic of literature and a fairly competent communicator of ideas, but the odds are good that these skills may never be judged by others to be accomplishments in hard economic terms.

But there are other ways of measuring accomplishment, ways that I personally find more valid. College used to work on the principle of deferred gratification; a young man or woman gave up four or more years of a lifetime, living in cramped rooms, eating sparingly, sacrificing the pleasures of life in order to gain greater rewards at some later date. This isn't the way it works for me—the rewards, intellectual rewards, are here, now, at Middlebury College. They come in the form of courses, teachers, papers, exams, and conversations, and if I am truly building something here, they will continue to come to me after I have left Middlebury and begun to create my own intellectual environment. This is a much better kind of accomplishment, a very individual one—to create for myself an educated mind, a satisfying mind which will be able to continue to take pleasure in the things that have pleased me at Middlebury. I don't know whether or not my attitude is typical of the college body as a whole, but I know that my friends and fellow English majors show an intense dedication to literature, a love for their field coupled with a complete uncertainty of the future. The future for one who studies English is very cloudy indeed; the gratifications are here in the present, as accessible as a bookshelf.

This year is my last year of living the "Middlebury experience" as I described it in the winter column. I will return in the fall to Middlebury to begin my senior year, but not to force myself again into the uncongenial atmosphere of dormitory, cafeteria, and little community. One week from today I will be married in Albany; in two weeks my wife and I will have moved into our apartment in Cornwall and begun, I hope, to live with Middlebury in the way I have wanted for the past three years.

For I am attached to Middlebury, not the college so much as the town, and not the town so much as the country and the earth on which it stands. Two and a half years ago, in the winter of my freshman year, a girl came to Middlebury to visit and left saying that this was the perfect place for me, a castle of isolation in the mountains. She was right—Middlebury is a place not to be disturbed in, a place for thinking and talking in peace. I want to treat it as such, to live quietly at a little distance from the College itself, to take my pleasures in my books and in my home.

I hope that the College may act on this alumnus' suggestion of meetings between alumni and students. Perhaps something has already been initiated; I see that panel discussions of relevant issues are scheduled for Commencement weekend. But this may be a little too formal, hardly a chance to "chat back and forth," as the doctor suggests. It would be better, of course, if a few alumni could simply come here to live for a week or two, wander through the college and the town, and form for themselves their own impression of Middlebury today. Each person in the end must create his own understanding of the College—and no understanding, of course, is likely to be final and unchangeable. □

duty. Bill Farrell is sales manager for Union Carbide in California; he graduated from RPI (on a 3-2 plan from St. Lawrence) in 1960. Victor Nardone graduated from St. Lawrence in 1961 and is now in business in Puerto Rico. Walter Becker graduated from Middlebury in 1968 and is with Merrill Lynch on Wall Street. There are other students who have had their fully endowed scholarships from Mr. Stollenwerck interrupted by personal considerations and armed service calls. They, too, are part of the incredibly long line of Mr. Stollenwerck's "boys".

Also here for the ceremony will be Michael Osheowitz, Middlebury, 1959, who came to know of the Stollenwerck program through his Middlebury roommate, John Halpin. A vice-president in the brokerage field, he has taken the Stollenwerck example to heart: Mike is founder, president, and chief operating officer of *Sponsors for Educational Opportunity* which currently oversees four hundred young men and women in colleges throughout the U.S.— all of whom are on scholarships found, funded, and abetted by Mike's S.E.O. Mr. Stollenwerck has played an integral part in the formation, direction, *and* financial assistance of S.E.O. and most of the past Stollenwerck scholarship recipients are now on the active Board of this organization.

This S.E.O. brought, with Middlebury's complete and wonderful backing, the following boys and girls to Middlebury: Arnold McKinney—1971; Marcos Jones—1971; Maristella Jelencovich—1972; Charley Cullens—1972; Celeste Gloria—1973; Lenwood Cross—1974.

We're all looking forward to seeing you next week.

Best regards,
SUZANNE AND GERRY NOONAN

Gentlemen:

John Swift's piece in "Undergraduate Chair" expresses the feelings of old and young.

That you have a student who queries so toughly his own theories and motives augurs well for us—*all* of us.

MRS. WILLIS DONKIN
Darien, Connecticut

Gentlemen:

I write concerning inaccuracies in your recent report in the Spring issue about the new Gress-Miles organ in Mead Chapel.

Your headline states that the organ has "60 Stops." This is not true. The organ has either 30 or 31 stops—by the specification furnished at the opening program, a copy of which is enclosed. This specification seems itself to be in error—for it states at the top of the page that the organ has "30 voices"—I count 31. . . .

If the organ cost $85,000, this means the price was $2,833.00 per stop—a very high price for an organ of that construction. Very fine organs are readily available for considerably less than that. However, if the organ is now being falsely advertised as having 60 stops, of course the price would appear to be a bargain!

Most organs of today have the same number of stop keys on the console as there are stops in the organ. In your case, nearly half the "stops" on the console are fakes—merely duplicates of other stops or one octave extensions of other stops. I also count only 47 ranks, not 48.

I also remember an article about the old organ published in your magazine about two years ago, in which the organist emphasized the importance of being sure the new organ was one of quality and authenticity—he implied that only mechanical actioned organs were in this category. From seeing what was subsequently installed, it would seem he has rather dramatically changed his mind! Even old theatre organs would have more than three stops in the pedal division in a 30 stop organ.

DAVID W. COGSWELL
West Springfield, Mass.

The reader's interest in the new Mead Chapel organ is gratifying; it is understandable that certain technical terms could be misunderstood by a layman.

As stated, the organ has some 60 "stops"—knobs on the console which control the quality and fullness of the tone. The confusion here is between "stops" and "ranks": there are 48 sets or ranks of pipes from which 60 stops are generated. Many people arbitrarily determine the cost of each rank by dividing the cost of the instrument by their number. In the case of this excellent organ, which cost $73,875.00 installed—the $85,000 figure includes modification of the building and the case work (done by the college)—the real cost per rank is $1,539.06. This figure is highly competitive. The excellence of the organ speaks for itself.

We now have sixteen organ students at Middlebury. In order to give them a balanced view of the organ and its literature, it is mandatory to have for their practice and performance a tracker (mechanical action) instrument (the Beckwith Organ in the Johnson Building) and an organ of contemporary classic design (direct electric action) such as the new one. The results have been highly satisfactory.

Finally, it is a tribute to Mr. Gress, the tonal designer, that we have an organ of some 60 stops, through the extension of certain ranks, which still maintains an extraordinary independence of manual and pedal divisions.

Emory Fanning
Assoc. Prof. of Music
Middlebury College

Gentlemen:

I have just finished reading the Spring 1971 issue of the *News Letter* cover-to-cover, and as always, am impressed.

The lead article, *The Pleasure of Old Houses*, was fascinating. The wealth of pictures accompanying the article was marvelous. I would enjoy reading more articles on this subject.

My congratulations to Susan and John Lewis whose Class Notes are always written with style. I find their conversational tone more to my liking than the straight reportage of the other Class Notes.

PAM LIBMAN USTICKE '57
Kingston, New York

Gentlemen:

I congratulate you enthusiastically regarding your fine article, "The Pleasure of Old Houses". The Asher Benjamin drawing with accompanying sketches or rather photographs, the Dufour scenic wallpaper, the very personal elements of "Springside" were fine contributions interestingly and beautifully presented.

ARTHUR K. D. HEALY '24
Middlebury, Vermont

In this saga, the landscape of Colorado is for Lee simply a "backdrop," but the landscape can in fact be viewed, Emersonianly, as a reflection. "Nature," wrote Emerson, "always wears the colors of the human spirit," and the spiritual colors of Colorado are, like those of every place man lives, the colors of boundless appetite (chiefly greed) as well as wonder and courage. It is the function of the saga to manifest wonder and courage—those heroic qualities—but to manifest appetite is the function not of saga but of comedy. The spectacle of *Colorado* is the spectacle of saga slowly giving way to appetite. Coronado, seeking gold for a voracious king, looks with wonder at a Colorado prairie: "I travelled five days more . . . until I reached some plains with no more landmarks than as if we had been swallowed up in the sea, where we strayed about because there was not a stone, nor a bit of rising ground, nor a tree, nor a shrub, nor anything to go by." The prairie reflects his wonder and, since he does not turn back, tests his courage.

In the 19th century, Zebulon Pike also looks at a Colorado prairie; but the prairie has become only a commodity—a natural supply of wood and water—for a tired, hungry and (yes) courageous man. There is no wonder in this reflection: "About sunset we came to the edge of a prairie which bounded the foot of the mountain, and as there was no wood and water where we were and the woods from the skirts of the mountains appeared to be at no great distance, I thought proper to march for it." Pike is not a comic figure, though neither is he (in this passage) a truly heroic figure—even if we understand that his narrow focus is necessitated by the rigors of his journey.

For comic figures, and for Colorado's sad but representatively American diminishment from saga into comedy, one comes finally to a 20th-century tourist of whom Thomas Hornsby Ferril writes: "She had been to Rocky Mountain National Park, she had been up Mount Evans, she had gone up Lookout Mountain to Buffalo Bill's grave and down Mount Vernon Canyon past the shrine of Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini; she had been to the top of Pike's Peak and through the Garden of the Gods . . . and now, so help me, would Hellie and I accept a quart of drinking whiskey and be her guests for dinner? All she wanted was a few of our ideas in order to nail down what she was pretty sure she had experienced." This "explorer," our contemporary, needs no courage and has no wonder; she has only an appetite so vague that there is nothing to feed it. It is precisely such an appetite which Lee is attempting to feed in this book, and if someone cannot feed it or at the very least give it a specific object, the appetite will diminish us all. "Nature always wears the colors of the human spirit," Emerson wrote, and he added: "The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population."

JOHN J. CONRON
Asst. Professor of American Literature
Middlebury College

LETTERS

(We believe the following excerpts from a letter to President Armstrong will interest our readers.—Ed.)

Thank you for extending to Mr. E. Carroll Stollenwerck the great honor of the college's honorary degree, thus thanking and repaying him for the incredible benefits he showered on so many people from Yorkville and now from the South Bronx neighborhoods served by the East Side Settlement House. As you and Middlebury College know well, he sent many students to college. He sent boys from lower-middle-class homes and boys with very poor academic records to Middlebury and to St. Lawrence University. He sent us prepared—prepared through his totally funded scholarships and his confidence and patience—to become a part of Middlebury's alumni. His hands were always open to us; thank you for opening yours to him. We'll never forget your kindness—as we'll never forget his.

Listed below are some of the people who are coming to Middlebury for the ceremonies at which Mr. Stollenwerck will be honored.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schnappauf are the current directors of the East Side Settlement House. Mr. Schnappauf grew up with the Settlement House as did the recipients. He has been instrumental in bringing scholarship assistance to Arnold McKinney at Middlebury and in introducing and preparing both Gene Oliver and Lavern Evans to be recipients of Mr. Stollenwerck's scholarships at Middlebury.

Henry Lamour was graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1956. He was the first of the long line of Mr. Stollenwerck's students. He is now a lawyer with a Wall Street firm. Mrs. Lamour is a 1961 graduate of Finch College. Her education was funded through a scholarship inspired by Mr. Stollenwerck's kindnesses and set up by another East Side House benefactor.

Gerald P. Noonan was graduated from Middlebury in 1958. He was the first Middlebury College student under Mr. Stollenwerck's aegis. He is in the broadcasting business and has just received his Juris Doctor degree.

In 1963 John Connors was graduated from Middlebury, and Carl Steiner from St. Lawrence.

Gene Oliver was graduated from Middlebury in 1970. Gene was the first Stollenwerck scholarship recipient from the "new" East Side House which moved from its Yorkville location to the South Bronx in the early 1960's as the needs of the neighborhood changed. At Middlebury, Gene was captain of the basketball team, Blue Key (as were Halpin and Connors before him) and is now a candidate for the Board of Trustees of Middlebury College. He will matriculate at Fordham University Law School this September.

Lavern Evans is currently attending Middlebury and will graduate with the class of 1973.

All of the above Middlebury and St. Lawrence graduates had their educations paid for in full—including clothing, transportation and expense allowance—by Mr. Stollenwerck. There were others too: Bob Lilly graduated from Middlebury in 1962—he's now in California and couldn't get here for these ceremonies. Don Easton graduated from St. Lawrence in 1956 and is now an Army Major on active

READER'S PREFERENCE

Would you like more or less of the following kinds of reporting? (Please check appropriate column)

	Like more	About right	Like less	No interest
Feature articles (full length treatment of specific topics, usually by faculty or alumni)	36%	56%	5%	2%
Photo essays on new buildings, campus events, etc.	52%	43%	3%	2%
Interviews with students	46%	44%	6%	4%
Interviews with faculty members	46%	49%	2%	2%
Remarks by the President	30%	54%	9%	7%
Faculty news: (promotions, honors, publications, projects, leaves, new faculty, etc.)	26%	63%	7%	4%
Sports news	8%	62%	16%	14%
Campus news (Around the Hill)	39%	54%	6%	1%
Reviews of books by alumni authors	14%	58%	13%	15%
Editorial comment (From the Editor's Window)	20%	65%	8%	8%
Alumni news, generally	39%	54%	6%	2%
Class Notes	40%	53%	4%	3%
Milestones (births, marriages, deaths)	23%	68%	4%	5%
News stories about alumni individuals	47%	43%	6%	4%
Photos of alumni's sons and daughters now enrolled	10%	39%	13%	38%
Class reunion group photographs	22%	49%	5%	24%
Number of pages in each issue	14%	78%	2%	6%

I use the annual Directory of Reunioning Classes (Winter or Spring issue)
often 14%; now and then 33%; seldom or never 31%; only when my Class is included 22%

'41: "I think the *News Letter* is excellent and much improved. I particularly like the more casual, breezy style." **'48:** "Current news of campus activities, more student-written articles reflecting their outlook on Middlebury life in classroom and dorm (even if unfavorable) appeal to us." **'52:** " 'Undergraduate Chair' best thing in *News Letter*. We are as interested in *present students* as we are in alumni." **'53:** "I'm always interested in news of alumni or faculty I know, and in what today's students and faculty are thinking. And I get positively excited when you publish anything about ways in which Middlebury people are putting informed reason and compassion to use in meeting, even in a small way, any of our world's pressing problems. (Thank you for "One Man's Experience" in this issue.) Cheers for not avoiding the controversial! I see the *News Letter* as being in a rather strategic position to help bridge the generation gap by interpreting the feelings and actions of our young people." **'54:** "Prefer briefer news summaries of student events to the private essays on student attitudes. Have greatly enjoyed the articles based in history-biography and those which have recalled American life and experience." **'55:** I enjoy the magazine. However, I have heard enough about how noble students are when they don't have a riot—or when there is a campus tantrum." **'56:** "Would appreciate some originality—this magazine reads like all the other college newsletters—why not a cartoon, a poem, a section on humor, philosophy, corn, or whatever. Don't be afraid of offending faculty as most of their articles are poor—why not try writing 'up' to your reading audience rather than 'down'—it's dull. Even Middlebury alumni (ae) have emotions and minds and, if prodded, might even have a thought or two, but as your magazine stands now expatiating about old houses, pipe organs, and pious parsons, I see nothing but a continuation of a bland literary diet which moves no one but the pathetic reader who enjoys nothing but subsisting on gossip and frills—we deserve better than that." **'57:** "Hopefully the magazine can serve as a forum of more contemporary issues in education and in society than has been typical in the past. For instance one could really find sufficient data on charming old houses in vehicles designed specifically for that purpose." **'63:** "Generally a good job—especially enjoy the Undergraduate Chair." **'64:** "Please have *more* frank and candid articles about what the students and faculty are thinking and doing and forget about the buildings and the hockey team." **'65:** "It might improve the *News Letter* if it were written on the reasonable assumption that the readers were educated people. Sometimes, I've found it to be a bit 'middle-brow'." **'67:** "I would like to see a big increase in undergraduate contributions to the magazine—it seems to me we would do better to listen to *them* rather than each other, if we really want to know something about the life of Middlebury—AND NOT ONLY THE ONES WHO ARE POLITE TO US." **'67:** "Magazine is fine—beautiful in appearance and often stimulating; please don't change it!" **'68:** "Definitely need more news about Middlebury *women*. You had 'The Negro Revolution and Middlebury,' now it's time for articles about women, their successes in jobs and college and the discrimination they face." **'68:** "In a year when some alumni must be at war and under fire, when students are making attempts to change the nature of campus life, when great numbers of people are questioning the nature of American life, itself, it would seem there were some topic of greater import than Old Houses which the *News Letter* might embrace—or wrestle with. Look around." **'69:** "I feel that your *News Letter* is excellent. I especially enjoyed your newest feature, "The Pleasure of Old Houses," and I hope to see more articles devoted to this topic in the future."

'69: "I am in grad school with people from Yale, Harvard, Duke, Stanford, etc. and everyone of them is envious of this publication to the point of borrowing and reading it. Don't change its present format! Little more news about undergrads would be welcome. Damn good job! ! !" **'72:** "Your winter and spring editions have been superb. You seem to be in an open experimental stage and are producing an excellent product. Please stay loose, interesting, and not too heavy. Prof. Turner's 'Reverence'—a masterpiece. John Swift—welcome." Sibling of **'74:** "General attitude of magazine sleepy and ultra conservative. Seems directed toward elderly alumni, i.e., interested in the good old days. Our freshman finds Middlebury a lively exciting place to be. This magazine does not reflect it." ☐

Reader Response to Preference Poll

The interview with Mrs. Kelly was the most read article in the past three years; interviews with faculty are the editorial feature most preferred; photographs of alumni offspring now enrolled had least appeal; and the *News Letter* has 40,000 readers. The present magazine format and quarterly publication schedule is endorsed by large majorities of those returning their poll forms.

Unhappily, the total response was small enough to leave extrapolation of results to the entire readership somewhat conjectural. The 167 alumni who returned the questionnaire represent only 1.4% of the alumni body; and parents and other non-alumni responding represent only half of one percent of that group receiving the magazine.

As might be expected, younger alumni showed more interest than older alumni: half of all responses were from the 14 most recent classes. Most responsive four classes were '67, '68, and '70 and '64 (tied), in that order. Earliest class represented was '09 (Clifton Hadley); most recent was '72.

Readership—The Top Dozen in Two Categories

	% who "read with interest"	% who read with interest or in part
Mrs. Kelly	*52%*	*76%*
Ben Wissler	*44%*	*74%*
Reaching Out	*44%*	*71%*
Negro Revolution & Middlebury	*43%*	*70%*
Organ in the Chapel	*41%*	*68%*
Dr. Freeman & the Language Schools	*39%*	*65%*
What's Happened to College Costs?	*38%*	*63%*
Only Population Stabilization Can Save Our Quality of Life	*35%*	*58%*
In Quest of Vikings		*57%*
The Skiing Outlook (prominent Midd skiers)		*55%*
Portrait of a Village Parson	*30%*	
Frost Heaves	*29%*	*51%*
Trophic Levels in a Pure Pond	*28%*	
Liberal Education vs *Pre-Graduate School Training*	*28%*	*51%*

Reader Preference—Features liked most and liked least

The four most popular features in order (with percentage of readers who prefer "as much or more"):

Faculty interviews	95.3%
Photo essays	95%
Campus news	93.1%
Class notes	93%

The four least popular features in order (with percentage of readers who prefer less or none):

Photos of alumni offspring now enrolled	51%
Sports news	30%
Class reunion photos	29%
Reviews of books by alumni authors	28%

Younger alumni also had more dislikes than older alumni: 20% or more of the older group (Class of '53 or earlier) disliked three features (offspring photos, sports news, book reviews); but 20% or more of the younger group (1954 or later) disliked six features (offspring photos, class reunion photos, sports news, book reviews, remarks by the President, and editorial comment). A perhaps surprising preference split between the two groups concerned sports news: 35.5% of younger alumni prefer less or none, while 77.4% of the older group prefer the present coverage or more.

The annual Directory of Reunioning Classes was used occasionally or often by 62% of the older group, but seldom by 66% of the younger alumni.

To the question, Would you prefer a thinner magazine published six times a year? 86% replied No, and 98% prefer the present magazine format to a monthly newspaper.

Reader's Comments and Suggestions

Eighty four respondents were good enough to write in comments—some at considerable length. Of these, 25 praised the publication without adding specific suggestions, and another 12 offered both praise and suggestions; 29 offered suggestions without praise or criticism; 13 offered strong or moderate criticism; 2 were "drop deads"; and 3 offered or requested detailed information about other alumni. A sample of these comments, in order by class, is presented below:

'24: "Class secretaries should make a greater effort to get news from their classmates—contact at least 10 people each quarter for some news item—It seems odd that for an alumni-ae group of over 100 (in my class) there is often not one news item." **'33:** "Drop the column by Swift. It's nothing but intellectual dribble. Frankly, magazine has become *less* interesting in past few years. Tell us more about *Midd.* **'35:** "I read the *Campus* and do not find the true temper of the students adequately reflected in the alumni magazine. This is not fair to alumni who think nothing is changing or *should* be changing at the College!" **'40:** "A bit more info on current faculty and changes therein could help those of us who don't get back that often to maintain a feeling of closer acquaintance. Consider the *News Letter* one of the best alumni publications of my knowledge."

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COLLEGE NEWS LETTER

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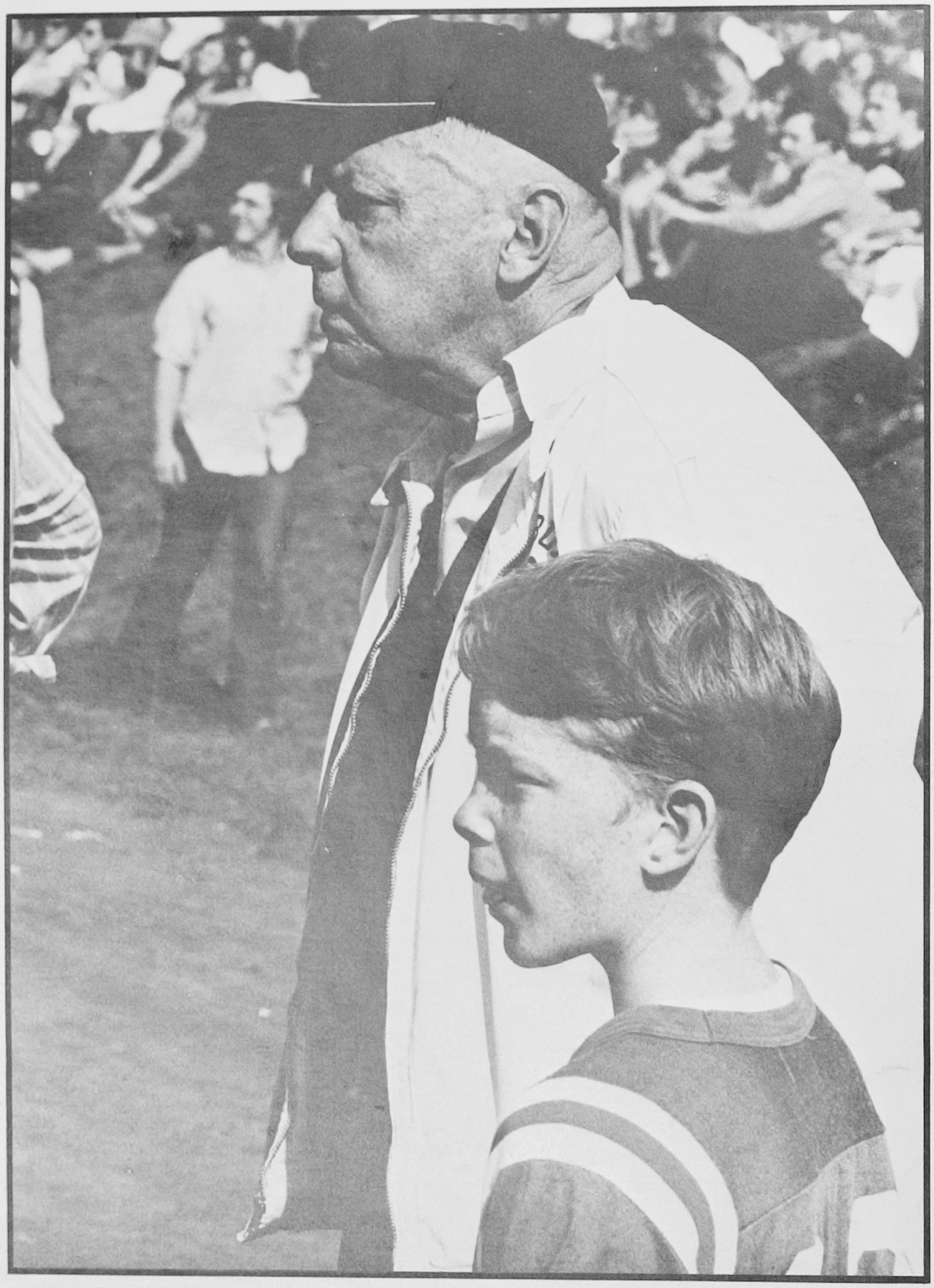

ALUMNI HOMECOMING WEEKEND, OCT. 9 PARENTS' WEEKEND, OCT. 16

(Unidentified Middlebury fan and friend watch 1970 mayhem at Williamstown.)